REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,024.—New Series

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1874.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] of Subscription to the Bombay Gazette are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—Delivered free.

In advance.		In arrear.	
Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60	
25	Half-yearly	31	
13	Quarterly	16	
5	Monthly	6	

To Subscribers Up-country [illegible]

		In Arrear.	
Rs. 57	Per Annum	Rs. 67	
29	Half-yearly	35	
16	Quarterly	16	
6	Monthly	7	

The Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] ... Rs. 5 0
[illegible] ... " 2 8
[illegible] ... " 2 8
[illegible] and succeeding insertions ... " 0 2½ As.
[illegible] Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] ... 8 As. per Line.
[illegible] ... double the above.
[illegible] Advertisements to be inserted for a considerable [illegible] made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as [illegible] Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants [illegible] Houses to be Let or Let, Change of Residence, Lost and Found, &c.

The [illegible] advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ... 0 8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Measured in the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The steamship "ALMA[illegible]," [illegible] Tons, 350 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the [illegible] October 1874, at [illegible]

October 1874.		November 1874.	
Leave Bombay	24	Leaves Tuticorin	1
Rutnagherry	[illegible]	Colombo	[illegible]
Vingorla	[illegible]	Galle	[illegible]
Goa	[illegible]	Negapatam	[illegible]
Carwar	[illegible]	Madras	[illegible]
Mangalore	27	Cocanada	[illegible]
Cannanore	[illegible]	Vizagapatam	[illegible]
Tellicherry	[illegible]	Bimlipatam	11
Calicut	[illegible]	Calingapatam	[illegible]
Beypore	[illegible]	Gopalpore	13
Cochin	[illegible]	False Point	[illegible]
Alleppy	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	[illegible]

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on the line leaving or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run fortnightly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, [illegible] Islands, to be forwarded by the [illegible] Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF

[illegible] at Busreh, to and from [illegible] Tigris Steam Navigation [illegible]

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) [illegible] Contract with Government [illegible] Steamer every week to the [illegible] calling at KURRACHEE, [illegible]CAT, BUNDER ABBAS, [illegible], FAO, BUSHIRE and [illegible], and MAHOMERAH.

[illegible] H. P., Commander [illegible] on FRIDAY, the 23rd Oct.

[illegible] November 1874. Busreh ... 11; Mahomerah ... 11; Fao ... 11; Bushire ... [illegible]; Lingah ... [illegible]; Bunder Abbas ... [illegible]; Muscat ... [illegible]; Gwadur ... [illegible]; Kurrachee ... [illegible]; Arrive BOMBAY ... [illegible]

[illegible] on the day of sailing.

[illegible]COL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] WITH KURRACHEE [illegible] BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) [illegible] contract with Government, [illegible] weekly service [illegible] Kurrachee every FRIDAY [illegible] on every MONDAY, [illegible] H.P., Commander [illegible] FRIDAY, the 23rd October [illegible] Commander [illegible] 26th October [illegible] of sailing.

[illegible]OL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] CANAL. [illegible] SOUTH TYNE, [illegible] A 1 at Lloyds [illegible] Trade, with [illegible] accommodation for [illegible]

[illegible] & Co., Agents.

[illegible] FERRIES. [illegible] STEAM [illegible] Carnac Bunder [illegible] Bunder at [illegible] from the Bunder [illegible]

[illegible] SHEPHERD.

[illegible] FERRY. [illegible] der Contract [illegible] STEAM FERRY [illegible] daily between [illegible] Sundays [illegible] Second Class [illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible] THURSDAY [illegible] MONDAY morning [illegible] application to the under[illegible]

[illegible] A. SHEPHERD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. BOKHARA, 2,932 Tons, October 29th to Southampton.
S.S. VENETIA, 2,726 " November 2nd.
TRAVANCORE, 1,900 " 9th, to Southampton.
S.S. HINDOSTAN, 2,113 " " 16th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Canal.

Passengers for Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, [illegible] to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—"Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York."

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd Nov. 1874, at 3 p.m. from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain W. SOAMES, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the shipper's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 31st Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th October 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, will be despatched from CARWAR for TRIESTE, on or about the 10th November to be followed by the Extra Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, to leave Bombay on the 20th November.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	240	£19-0
To Port Said	[illegible]	£14-8
Do. Suez	225	£13-7

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 14th Oct. 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
To Aden	222	115	24
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	[illegible]	24	9
Alexandria	35	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	60	34	14
Genoa	60	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. PAGE, will leave on FRIDAY, the 23rd October, at 5 p.m., for the undermentioned Ports :—Hurnee, Rutnagherry, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. [illegible], in the house of ROWJEE [illegible] CHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Sakharchund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

At 1 p.m.

A Grey Gelding, [illegible] been both ridden and driven, sound and young.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF RAILWAY PLANT.

On TUESDAY the 3rd November, and the following days, at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Parell Stores, a large stock of Railway Plant.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, 10 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, [illegible] pier glasses, with console tables, splendid [illegible] and Argand lamps, wall [illegible] marble tables [illegible] vases, and [illegible] ornaments, [illegible] musical boxes, a full size billiard table, [illegible] grand piano, best plated [illegible] &c., &c., at Byculla, near the Jews Synagogue.

On THURSDAY the 5th and FRIDAY the 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Mahogany and Ebony Carved Blackwood Furniture, [illegible] plated, rich [illegible] and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome Carriage Horses, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 17th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence [illegible], the valuable and handsome household furniture, plate, carriages, horses, &c., the property of [illegible]

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. have received instructions from the Receiver to sell by Public Auction, pursuant to an order of the High Court, 174 full-pressed bales of Dhollera Cotton, now lying in the godown of the Bombay Press Company at [illegible] Colaba.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ¼-lb. and ½-lb. tins, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of inferior make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER, for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER, for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' [illegible]

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in [illegible] full and accurate information regarding [illegible] TRAVEL from this city to other parts of [illegible] that the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," [illegible] the Bombay Gazette Press on the 1st of each month, [illegible] is the only one published in Bombay, [illegible] the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India [illegible] up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway [illegible] India, and an Introduction giving much useful [illegible] Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION [illegible]

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the COMMITTEE will be held on SATURDAY, at noon, in the Bombay Gazette Office, to receive a Statement of Accounts from the Secretaries and decide on the appropriation of the money.

The few Subscribers who have not yet paid the amounts for which they put down their names are requested to do so without delay, so that the Accounts may be closed this week.

J. M. MACLEAN, T. BLANEY, } Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 21st October 1874.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—The ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Company's Office, Hornby Row, No. 3, on MONDAY, the 26th October 1874, at 3 p.m.

[illegible]

[illegible] ALLARAKHIABHOY SEWJEE, Secretary and Agent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PARANA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS. No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Parana.

Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the Indian Travellers' Guide.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—Indian Statesman.
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—Englishman.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

DURING the hot months succeeding the Monsoon there is nothing like the [illegible] preparation for relieving oppressive [illegible] otherwise maintaining health. The [illegible] and constant formation of new hair is of great importance to the nervous system [illegible] It contains no Cantharides, Acetic Acid, or other injurious stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE.

(TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the Bombay Gazette of the 1st September as so prevalent just now in Bombay and known under the various names of "Dhobie's Itch," "Malabar Itch," "Indian Ringworm," "Dadhar," "[illegible]," "[illegible]"

Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a HORSE for a BROUGHAM. State age and price. Address "C. F.," Gazette Office.

FRENCH HOUSE, FORT. ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

WANTED, a CLERK. He must be able to write neatly and quickly, and be accurate at figures. Apply to "A. A. A.," Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Roomy English-built LANDAU. Suitable for a Family. Cheap. Address "F." care of Bombay Gazette Office.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS in the FORT for ONE or TWO BOARDERS. Apply "K.," Gazette Office.

WANTED, in a respectable Family, Apartments with Board, for 5 or 6 months, for a married Gentleman. Reference required. Apply A. F. W., Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

As nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns. Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and [illegible] cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by J. [illegible], [illegible], Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on an early date, after the DOORGA POOJAH HOLIDAYS

BY
Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL, AND Co.
AT THE
EXCHANGE, CALCUTTA,

(If not previously disposed of privately,)

The Fine Ship MYMOON, of about 800 Tons, Register, having just undergone very extensive repairs.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1874.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per SHARE (being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum) will be PAID to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on 20th instant, on and after the 26th idem, on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st October 1874.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £300,000 IN 29,985 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH, AND 150 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF £1 EACH.

To be issued in 150 Founders' Shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment; and 29,985 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, of which £1 is to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment; the remainder in Calls of £1 per share, subject to a Month's Notice.

It is proposed to allot one-third of the Ordinary Shares to India.

It is not anticipated that more than £5 per Share will be called for the first twelve months; but, if required, then in the manner above stated.

Directors :

JAMES BARLOW, Esq., (Chairman), Manufacturer, Croft House, Accrington.
JAMES SWINDELLS, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.
SAMUEL TWEEDALE, Esq., Cotton Spinner (Mellor and Tweedale), Rochdale.
WILLIAM WALMSLEY, Esq., Cotton Manufacturer, Manchester and Oswaldtwistle.
JOHN BLACK, Esq., Merchant, Moss Bank, Whalley Range, Manchester.
ELI HARROP, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

Bankers :

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Manchester and London.
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Bombay.

The Indian Shares will be 100 Rupees each, 10 Rupees on application and 10 Rupees on allotment. Further calls as above stated.

A considerable portion of the Shares alloted to India has already been subscribed for, and the remainder is hereby offered for general Subscription.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had at the temporary offices of the Company, Bombay, 3, Parsee Bazaar Street.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the offices of Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, Bombay.

For further particulars see previous Advertisements.

THE UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (LIMITED).

WESTWARD HO, N. DEVON.

PATRONS

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweedale, K.T., G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B.
The Right Hon. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
And many other distinguished Officers of both branches of the Service.

[illegible]
Major-General Sir H. [illegible], K.C.B.

HEAD MASTER.
Cornell Price, M.A., B.C., Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College.

SECOND MASTER.
F. W. [illegible], B.A. (1st Class Classical Tripos, 71).

THIS Institution is intended as a Public School on the model of Marlborough, Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, Radley, &c., and as at most of the above the sons of Clergy enjoy certain advantages, so at Westward Ho the primary aim will be to provide sons of Officers who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service with a public school education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. The buildings are at an elevation of about 80 feet above sea level, fronting 1,000 acres of common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

The Instruction will in the main follow the usual curriculum, but great attention will be paid to modern subjects, and Mathematics, English, French, German and Physical Science will enter largely and fundamentally into the scheme of work.

Arrangements can be made for boarding at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The terms (inclusive) are not to exceed—

For Boarders, Sons of Officers, nominated, 60 Guineas per annum.
Do. do. unnominated, 70 "
Do. do. Civilians, do., 80 "
Do. Day Scholars, nominated, 10 "
Do. do. unnominated, 18 "
Do. do. Civilians, 20 "

The School opens September 10.

Donations for the furtherance of the objects of the Institution will be gladly received by COLONEL [illegible], R.A., Madras, or COLONEL G. ASHBURNER, Poona, Honorary Secretary, who have kindly volunteered to supply any information concerning the scheme.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF WINES.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S FAVORITE CLARETS.

			Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	Per Doz.	Qts.	10
Ditto ditto	"	Pts.	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	"	Qts.	12
Ditto ditto	"	Pts.	6 8
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	"	Pts.	9

SHERRIES, FROM BUTLER AND SONS, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

		Rs.
Red Seal, Pale, Dry	Per Doz.	20
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	"	24
Red Seal, Rich Brown	"	20
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine	"	28
"Xerez," by direct importation	"	18

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

			Rs.	
RIESLING	Per Doz.	Quarts	12	0
BODENHEIMER	"	Quarts	16	0
Do.	"	Pints	8	0
EISENHEIMER	"	Quarts	16	0
Do.	"	Pints	8	8
NIERSTEINER	"	Quarts	18	0
Do.	"	Pints	9	8
RUDESHEIMER	"	Quarts	21	0
Do.	"	Pints	11	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	"	Quarts	25	0
Do.	"	Pints	15	0
MARCOBRUNNER	"	Quarts	32	0

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

Lay the bottles on their sides, that the Wine may cover the corks.

For consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal, GERMAN WINES.

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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety. Lamps fitted with Argand or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated "ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER! Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house, or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

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WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.

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VERY IMPORTANT TO PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS. "en route" TO EUROPE.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

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TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ... Rs. 10 to	17 0	Bathing Drawers	2 0	Toilet Covers, each	6 14	Bath Sponges, Large	3 8
Overland do	25 0	Linen Turned Collars, doz.	0 12	Portmanteaus	12 8	Sponge Bags	2 0
Warm do	35 0	Best Linen do.	6 0	Overland Trunks	23 0	Soap Boxes, Metal	1 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	[illegible]	Solid Leather Trunks	45 0	Soap, Three Tablets for	1 6
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0	Cotton Socks	8 8	Extra Large do.	75 0	Tooth Brushes	0 10
Pyjamas	10 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	Black Hide Bags	15 0	Tooth Brush Cases	0 14
Oxford Shirts (Per Dozen)	38 0	Warm Gloves, per pair	1 14	Best Hide Gladstone	55 0	Nail Brushes	0 11
White do.	42 8	Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Cash Boxes	6 12	Cloth Brushes	2 8
Flannel do. Shrunk	40 0	[illegible]	1 0	Courier Bags	[illegible]	Hat Brushes	1 [illegible]
Silk and Wool	62 0	Light Sun Umbrellas	3 12	Money Belts	3 8	[illegible] Comb in Leather Case	10 [illegible]
Under Vests	14 0	Fine Alpaca Umbrellas	8 8	[illegible] Boxes	3 0	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Do. Pants	24 0	Sheets, per pair	5 8	Leather Purses	2 0	Pocket, in Leather Case	0 12
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 8	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Rug Straps, Patent	2 0	Shoe Horns	1 0
Cardigan Jackets	8 8	Marsella Quilts	12 8	Cork Mattresses	12 8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch ... from	6 0
Waterproof Coats	10 0	Wool Down Quilts	18 0	English Feather Pillows	7 8	Hand Mirrors	2 8
Travelling Caps	3 8	Blankets, each	9 8	Horse Hair do.	7 8	Best Eau de Cologne	1 2
Travelling Hats	5 0	Long Rugs for [illegible] ... from	15 0	Travelling do.	2 [illegible]	Tooth Paste	1 8
		Scotch Mauds	[illegible]	Air Pillows	6 0	Tooth Picks, Box	0 8
		Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6 8	Portable Baths for Travellers ... from	20 0		

To be obtained, Ready for Immediate Use, from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED their NEW STOCK of HATS and HELMETS, of the latest shapes, and by the most celebrated makers :—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Lincoln Bennett and Co.'s Best Dress Hats, very light	[illegible]	Ellwood and Son's Felt Hats for tropical wear, warranted not to change colour		Black [illegible] Cork, High Crown very Light weighing only [illegible] oz.	7 8
Superior Drab Naples Felt	12 8	Black Talbot Soft Felt, High Square Crown	8 8	Regulation Helmets, Cork and Felt, covered with White Drill as worn by Officers of every branch of the Service in India	20 0
Ladies' Black Silk Riding Hats, beautifully light and well ventilated for Indian wear, all of the latest shape	15 0	Drab do. do.	8 8	Ellwood's Cork and Felt Helmet, covered with White Drill	20 0
Black Lace Falls for the above	3 8	Black Berkeley Soft Felt, High Round Crown	8 8	Ellwood's Drab Felt Air Chamber Helmet, very wide Brim, a splendid protection from the Sun	10 8
Badham's Pith Helmet, covered with the same as new Regulation	12 8	Drab Do. do.	8 8	Ladies' Drab Felt Helmet, Latest Shape, very Light	12 8
Badham's Pith, covered with White Drill, very light	10 8	Black Derby Stiff Felt, Square Crown	8 8	Ladies' Alpine Drab Felt Riding Hats, the Latest Shapes	12 8
Badham's Pith Shikar Helmet, covered Tan Canvas	10 8	Drab Do. do.	8 8	Ladies' Beatrice Drab Felt Riding Hats, the Latest Shape, [illegible] and well Ventilated and [illegible] very Light	12 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, Silk Lined	6 8	Black Stanford Stiff Felt, High Round Crown	8 8	Drab Felt Shooting or Walking Hats, Double Air Chamber, very Light	13 8
Tweed Travelling Caps, Silk Lined	3 8 to 5 8	Black [illegible], High Round Crown	8 8	[illegible] Felt White Drill, Covered Hunting [illegible] Wide Brim	15 0
Real Sealskin Caps, very warm	6 8	Drab Do.	8 8		
Black Velvet Smoking Caps, handsomely embroidered with Gold Braid	6 3	Round Crown Black Stiff Felt Hats	6 8		
Scotch Caps, Glengarys	3 0	Drab Stiff Felt Hats	6 8		
		Black Stiff Felt Air Chamber with Turban Ventilated	8 8		
		Drab Do. Do.	[illegible]		
		Boys' Boystons Black Soft Felt, Latest Shapes	6 8		
		Black Wideawake, Square Crowned, Silk Lined, Soft Felt	8 8		

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LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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A perfectly efficient stock of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, FIRE-ARMS, TRAVELLING, DRESSING, WRITING, AND JEWEL CASES, GAMES, and numerous useful Sundries, all of the very best quality and at moderate prices, is always maintained by additions per each weekly steamer ; the Show Room has lately been entirely refitted, and an inspection of its contents is invited.

NOTICE.—Ten per cent. discount is allowed for Cash in this Department. Goods procured to order from England and charged at the same rates as if supplied from stock.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO H. M. THE QUEEN, &c., &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX, 1815 ; ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY, 1842.

To counteract in some measure the necessity for increasing the [illegible] of Sherries and Cognac, we have, with the permission of Her Majesty's Customs, introduced a distinct description of package, thereby saving to the Consumer the cost of bottles, cases, corks, freight, and charges, as well as labor. This package consists of a 4-Gallon Jar, admirably adapted for the preservation of Wine, and so protected as to ensure their safety against pillage or breakage, the Jars being wickered, and a Trade Mark safety Label affixed on each cork.

The economy to the Consumer is considerable, as will be seen by reference to the subjoined quotations :—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, blue seal, very pale, dry, and delicate ... cost	50 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, blue label, very pale, dry, and delicate	43 0
		NOTE.—This is a Special Wine, which we are now supplying for the first time, with the view of shipping it exclusively as our blue seal.	
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, yellow seal, pale, medium colour ... cost	41 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, yellow seal	35 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, white seal, a good dinner wine ... cost	34 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, white seal	27 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Cognac, No. 1, superior fine old pale ... cost	68 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Cognac, No. 1	61 8

The Jars can be returned for re-filling, it being our intention to [illegible] of bright Wines and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such cases an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, [illegible] carriage to Godown.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have just received from [illegible] a small CONSIGNMENT of LIGHT WINES for the HOT WEATHER. The Wines obtained Prize Medals at the London, Paris, Dublin and Florence Exhibitions, and are guaranteed of perfect purity.

PRICE LIST FOR DELIVERY IN BOMBAY.

	Per doz. Qts.		Per doz. Qts.
Barbera	Rs. 11 8	Nebiolo	Rs. 15 0
Grignolino	11 8	Malvasia	18 0
Barolo	12 0	Moscato	17 8
Vino Scelto	10 0		

A. [illegible] & MURAGLIA.
27, Meadow Street, Fort.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Sea-going vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 35 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with Boilers complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various sorts.
Casks. Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron. Traversing Screw Jacks.
[illegible] Crows. Belting of sizes.
Smith's English Bellows. [illegible] Cloth.
Floor Cloth. Iron Tanks of sizes.
Roller [illegible]. Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

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UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY
Always on View.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

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THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

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(MADRAS AND BOMBAY),

CABINET & BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

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NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,

BOMBAY,

HAVE added to their business, CARRIAGE BUILDING of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

FILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONEY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna ; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

BILLIARD TABLES—Full size, 12 by 6 feet, with adjusting screw legs, slate or marble tops, Thurston's Rubber Cushions, 3 Billiard Balls, Cues and Stand, Marking Board and Rule of the Game. Rs. 1,000.

BILLIARD CLOTH—18, 20, and 22 Rs. per yard.

Sets of Billiard Balls, 2 1-16 inch club size, Rs. 25, also 2¼ inch Rs. 34, and 2 inch Rs. 22.

Pyramid Balls, per set of 16, Rs. 110. Pool Balls, per Set of 12, Rs. 66, in box.

Cue Stands for Billiards, Square or Revolving Cues, ordinary Rs. 3, Half rich Rs. 4, and rich inlaid from 6 to 12 Rs. each.

Cones in phials Rs. 1, Cue Tips 12 as. per dozen.

Cue Tip Fasteners, Rs. 4. Cue Tip Cutters, Rs. 4.

Billiard Chalk, Rs. 1-8 per Dozen.

Spare Slates, Spirit Levels, &c., &c.

BAGATELLE BOARDS—Improved pattern, with rubber cushion, Pockets, Screw Legs for levelling, size 10 by 3 feet, 3 inches, Rs. 250.

Ditto from 100 to 250 Rupees, according to size and materials used.

CROQUET SETS—Made particularly for Indian Climate, club size, Rs. 35. Cavendish, Rs. 45.

MARBLE PAVEMENTS—1 Foot Square, white and black.

MINTON'S PAVEMENTS—7 inch squares of various handsome Patterns with borders, Rs. 2 8 per square foot.

ICE MACHINES—2 and 4 Decanters, new model, acting as a Pump, give 2, 3 and 4 decanters of Ice Water in less than 3 minutes, and cannot get out of order ; give also 2 large lumps of Ice.

Pier Glasses in rich gilt frames, all sizes, from [illegible] to 13 feet.

Carpeting and Borders, recently received, very handsome and new patterns.

ESTIMATE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED.

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No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in Kaut, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes.

Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

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SOUNDY, & Co.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR
LINCOLN JEFFRIES & Co.'s
celebrated Sporting Guns and Rifles, and Patent Side Motion Gun.
Also GUNS and RIFLES, by
LEFAUCHEUX OF PARIS,
PIN or CENTRAL FIRE BREECH LOADERS, ROOK or SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS, MARTINI-HENRY RIFLES.

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JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS
In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Hummum Street, Bombay,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

		Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased and engraved	...	30	to	70
" ditto, and in morocco cases	...	35	to	120
" and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases	...	20	to	100
" ditto, ditto contained, in case	...	54	to	180
" BOWL AND SPOON, in case	...	100	to	170
" FEEDING BOTTLES	...	30	to	40
" PAP BOATS	...	16	to	[illegible]
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle	...	11	to	30
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows	...	25	to	60
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children	...	5	to	20

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon ... Rs. 290 to 350.
Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug ... 550 to [illegible].

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, surroys, salvers, goblets, mugs, muffineers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

The Army and Navy Clocks and Time-pieces, Rs. 5 to Rs. 25.

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 50.

The [illegible] Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat [illegible] or velvet or morocco case, Rs. 90 to 180.

Sketches and designs of Race Cups, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,

TOBACCO PLANTERS,
CHEROOT, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS,
DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

Have opened a Depot for the sale of their Cheroots, at EAST STREET, POONA.

PRICES IN POONA.

"A" OR CAMPBELL'S "PLANTATION BRAND," CHEROOTS AND CIGARS IN CEDAR BOXES.

			Rs.
No. 1	Large Cheroots	per 1,000	28
" 2	Medium size Cheroots	"	21
" 3	Small Cheroots	"	17
" 5	Large "Manilla"	"	21
" 4	Small "Havannahs"	"	15
" 6	Medium do.	"	[illegible]
" 7	Large do.	"	28
" 8	Tiny Manillas or Office Cheroots	"	10

"B" OR DINDIGUL BRAND.

These Cheroots are made from the best "Dindigul" Tobacco, by natives, in imitation of our "Plantation Brands." The prices are about half the price of "Plantation" Cigars, the leaf being rougher, and of various colours, but the flavour is good, and Tobacco pure and sound.

"B"—No. 7 Large "Havannahs," Rs. 15 per 1,000 in Poona.

"C" OR TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.

CHEROOTS WITH STRAWS.

			Rs.
No. 1	Large Dawson	per 1,000	16
" 2	Medium do.	"	13

Messrs. CAMPBELL also allow a DISCOUNT of 10 per cent. on the Cash purchase of 2,000 Cheroots and a DISCOUNT of 20 per cent. on a Cash purchase of 5,000 Cheroots of "A" or Plantation Brand—i.e. the best Brand.

All Orders must be accompanied by Cash.

"PLANTATION WORKS,"
DINDIGUL,
[illegible]RS. CAMPBELL AND CO.,
East Street, Poona.

[illegible] ENGLAND,
[illegible] Street, Cheapside, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 22nd October, 1874.

Reuter's telegram of yesterday evening reported the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing weaker, **Surats heavy, sales** 12,000 bales but **singularly enough, the only** change in spot **prices was an advance of** 1/16d. per lb. in G. F. **ginned Broach.** This morning's market opened quiet, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 16,000. In New York Mid Uplands is quoted at 15 cents, a decline of ⅛ cent per lb. The receipts at the American ports continue very heavy, being now 84,000 bales for 5 days, as against 85,000 for the entire week this time last year, and exports to Great Britain are on a corresponding level. It is scarcely to be expected that with this scale of figures present prices in Liverpool can be maintained, and although at the moment nominal quotations are unaltered, the actual position of sellers of Surats is much worse than the ordinary market reports signify. At the time to-day's mail left Liverpool, a report of extreme depression were current, and in some instances a belief in an American crop of 4½ millions, to bring about a decline to 6d. for Fair Dhollera was manifested, while predictions of 4½d. to 5d. per lb. were very general. Without, however, attempting to fix a specific limit there can be little doubt that present [illegible] justify a material decline, and it will [illegible] advantage of Bombay if the call [illegible] operations in the New Crop have [illegible] to any extent.

Reuter's quotations showed no change in [illegible] produce yesterday.

[illegible] this morning opened at 92⅝; French [illegible] bar Silver at 57⅛d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange has shown increased firmness [illegible] owing to the Council drafts having been allotted in London yesterday at the unexpectedly high rate of 1s. 10⅜d. per rupee, and we must quote an advance of quite 1/16d. all round in long-dated bills. There is still only a very limited amount of private paper offering, but sales of Credits for forward delivery have been made at 1s. 10½d. and 1s. 10⅝d. and 1s. 10 9/16d. and 1s. 10 13/16d. for 3 months and 6 months' sight, respectively, November-December delivery. We quote ready bills:—

Bank Bills, on demand ......1s. 10 1-16d. per rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight....1s. 10 5-16d. „
Do. 6 „ ....1s. 10 9/16d. „
Credits, 6 „ ....1s. 10¾d. „
Documents, 6 months' sight....1s. 10 13-16d. „

On Calcutta we do not hear of anything having been done, but there are still buyers of 60 days at ⅛ discount, no sellers. In Government Paper no transactions whatever have transpired, and rates are purely nominal.

The Share Market generally has been very dull, but values are unchanged with the exception of Spinning shares, which are Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share lower as a rule.

In Cotton there is nothing new to notice. Dealers still hold out for former rates, and but few transactions result in consequence, Liverpool being now the cheaper market.

Freights are quiet and unaltered.

Piece Goods are steady with a fair enquiry for standard descriptions at quite previous figures.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p. sh.	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	2 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
27,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
17,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	742½
10,000	600	375	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	615
[illegible]	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300 nom
10,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile B. of I. L. & China	[illegible]
40,000	121½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 [illegible]
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. A & C	175
15,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116 ad
[illegible]	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	315

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p. sh.	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
85	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Bombay United	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]		Broach Mills	265
200	1,000	750		Colaba Spinning	875
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Dhurumsey Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	125p*	Fleming S. W. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	115ps*	Great Eastern	[illegible]
700	1,000	all		Hindostan S. W. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,300
[illegible]	1,000	1,000		Khandeish Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,200	1,000		Madras Spinning	[illegible]
850	1,000	350	65p.s*	Madras U. Spinning	[illegible]
1,000	1,000	all		Manockji Petit's	1,150
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	150ps*	Morarjee Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	875	all	349*	Oriental	[illegible]
600	1,200	250		Prince of Wales Spinning	290
[illegible]		1,000	150ps.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,515
600	1,000	250	[illegible]	Do. do. 1/4 share	110

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	217
	£20	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	136
	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	—
	[illegible]	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,310
	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	[illegible]
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	[illegible]
750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	[illegible]
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

100	5,000	2,500	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	[illegible]
200	2,000	1,100	180 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	860
100	50	all	[illegible]	Albert Ginning Co.	[illegible]
250	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	[illegible]
250	1,000	[illegible]		Alfred Mill's Co.	[illegible]
150	[illegible]	11,000	[illegible]	Apollo Press Co.	4,100
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	[illegible]
200	[illegible]	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	Broach Cotton Co.	550
100	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	Carwar Company	700
500	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Colaba Press Co.	[illegible] xd.
350	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	East India Press Co.	2,000
100	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Fort Press Co.	4,300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	250
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	French Press Co.	425
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Imperial Press Co.	430
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld.	[illegible]
120	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Press	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,250
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scinde Press Co.	460
100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	W. Col. Gin & Press Co.	[illegible]
150	[illegible]	all	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	[illegible]

* Per share for the half year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Bertie[illegible], 1,023 tons, Captain Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,447 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The brig Wild Wave, [illegible] tons, Captain H. Batchelor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of 5,718 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The s.s. [illegible], 141 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from [illegible] and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—His Excellency Dom J. Gonsalves, Revd. L. A. Cardoza, and one hundred and thirty deck passengers.

The barque [illegible], 478 tons, Captain G. Whatley, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Mauritius (September 18th) with a cargo of [illegible] bags sugar, and seven deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel	Commander	From.
22	Parana (s)	Waring	Liverpool, Sept. 13.
	[illegible] (s)	Pead	Carwar, Oct. 20.
	Bertie[illegible]	Davis	Liverpool.
	Wild Wave	Batchelor	Mauritius.
22	Bangalore (s)	[illegible]	Suez, Sept. 10.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel	Commander	Destination.
22	Annie Fish	Hoffses	Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
18 Petrie ...... Kerner ...... Bourbon, Sept. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
[illegible] Dacca (s) ......
Madras (s) ......
Clive (s) ......
Woodburn ......
Henry ......
Ophelia ......
Hippogriff ......
Umvoto ......

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. [illegible] Aran (s) ...... Bombay & S. Ports.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. [illegible] Duke of Argyll (s) ...... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 7 Pohlavan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Sept. 18 Stowell Brown, ship, Anderson, from Liverpool.
21 Edward Barrow, ship, Cartimer, from Cardiff.
24 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Cardiff.
24 Alice Vannard, ship, Gould, from Cardiff.
27 Harald Haarfager, ss, Heltberg, from Newcastle.
29 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
Oct. 1 Parthia, ship, Allister, from Liverpool.
5 Euphrates, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
5 Kwang Tung, B M, Elton, from Perim.
5 Killarney, B M, Ouell, from Hongkong.
7 India, F F S, Frederick, from Lisbon.
7 Holland, ss, Sprenkel, from Batavia.
8 Hector, ss, Bewley, from Shanghai.
9 [illegible], F F S, Durrier, from Toulon.
9 Persia, ss, Merello, from Bombay.
10 [illegible], ss, [illegible], from Marseilles.
10 Arabia, ss, Cabours, from Genoa.
10 Borneo, ss, Jaski, from Batavia.
10 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from Shanghai.
10 India, ss, Jeffery, from Batavia.
11 Duna, ss, Thomson, from Yokohama.
12 Medina, ss, Clarke, from Jeddah.
12 John Tennant, ss, Steeger, from Calcutta.
12 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Bombay.
13 Lord of the Isles, ss, Dowly, from Singapore.
14 Tigre, ss, Brunet, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
10 Stowell Brown, ship, Anderson, to Galle.
11 Hutton, ss, Hodges, to Bombay.
12 Harald Haarfager, ss, Heltberg, to Bombay.
12 Dupleix, ss, Monge, to Mauritius.
8 Euphrates, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
9 Killarney, ss, Ouell, to New York.
10 India, F F S, Frederic, to China.
8 Holland, ss, Sprenkel, to Amsterdam.
8 Hector, ss, Bewley, to London.
10 [illegible], F F S, Durrier, Saigon.
9 Persia, ss, Merello, to Genova.
10 [illegible], ss, [illegible], to China.
10 Arabia, ss, Cabours, to Bombay.
11 Borneo, ss, Jaski, to Amsterdam.
10 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to Suez.
11 India, ss, Jeffery, to Marseilles.
11 Duna, ss, Thomson, to New York.
12 Medina, ss, Clarke, to Galle.
12 John Tennant, ss, Steeger, to New York.
12 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to Suez.
13 Lord of the Isles, ss, Dowly, to Penang.
14 Tigre, ss, Brunet, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlvan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Edward Barrow, ship, Cartimer, from Cardiff.
Alice Vannard, ship, Gould, from Cardiff.
Parthia, ship, Allister, from Liverpool.
Kwang Tung, [illegible] from Perim.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 22.

From Liverpool.

Pernambuco s, 750 bundles nail rod iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

Parsee s, 30 barrels alum, Bhanjeebhoy Allibhoy.

From London.

Strathclyde s, 140 boxes brandy, Jamasjee Muncherjee Moola.

Lorne s, 100 bundles steel, Bhimjee Jeeva; 17 cases clocks, Rustomjee Hormusjee; 380 kegs iron nails and 9 casks hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 22 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 30 cases champagne, 1 case machinery, 1 case rifles, and 600 loaded cartridges, W. Watson & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 22.

For Liverpool.

Parsee s, 25 bales hides and skins, Suckoor Futtaybhoy; 11 bales hides and skins, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 10 bales hides and skins, Abdoolrehman Ahmed; 30 bales hides, Jacob Sassoon & Co.; 3,160 bundles coir yarn, Malsey Mooljee; 52 bales wool, Baujee Fuckerchund; 150 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo; 200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 10 bales hides, 10 bales rags, and 22 bales wool, Mahomed Allana; 14 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 26 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co.

[illegible] s, 24 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For London.

Bokhara s, 67 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.; 150 bags linseed and 17 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 5 bundles shawls, Ahmedshaw Yoosoofshaw; 15 cases shawls, E. Juggonath; 2 packages E. teeth, Aadum Khungar; 5 cases shawls, Luckmidass Khimjee and Co.; 20 bundles E. teeth, Nusseebhoy Gangjee.

For New York.

Hope, 1,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Venice.

Venetia s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Genoa.

Arabia s, 120 coils coir rope, Volkart Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

In assimilation with the system obtaining in the Bengal Presidency, the Pay of Native Officers and Soldiers of the Bombay Army whilst absent from their Regiments on furlough as well within as beyond the limits of this Presidency, will be drawn and remitted to them monthly by Commanding Officers of Regiments and Corps by means of transfer receipts, instead of being issued, as heretofore, as advances on receipts for adjustment on the men rejoining their Head Quarters. Under this modified system Disbursing Officers, whether Civil or Military, will cease making any advances to individuals of the Native Army on furlough whose leave certificates, or Passports, bear date after the issue of this order. The pay of men now on furlough may be continued to be advanced as hitherto, until their existing furlough expires.

The question of the class of chargers to be kept by Medical Officers with Mounted Corps, drawing horse allowance, having been raised, the Commander-in-Chief for India has directed that every Medical Officer with a Mounted Corps, and drawing horse allowance, should keep one efficient charger on which he can appear on parade, and that the other horse, or horses, according to rank should be sound and serviceable, so as to enable him to accompany his regiment on all occasions of sudden field service, rapid marches, &c., and in the same efficient condition as is required by combatant officers. The first charger should be fit in all respects to appear on parade, but the other horses need only be sound serviceable animals of charger height. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief for India does not think it necessary to lay down any rule for the use of regimental horses by Officers temporarily attached to troops.

ARRIVALS—October 21.

Reynold, Captain, 1st Sind Horse, on sick leave, from Poona.
Marshall, Captain, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, [illegible]

October 22.

Bennett, Major, Unattached List, to appear before a Med. Board, from [illegible].

DEPARTURES—October 20.

Robinson, Lieut., Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Dharwar.

October 22.

Reynold, Captain, 1st Sind Horse, on duty, to Jacobabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 21st October 1874.

The Schoolmaster is responsible for the custody of such Hindustani books as are in store and not in use by the class. Those required for class use should be made over to the Regimental Moonshee, and a receipt taken for the same; they should be kept in a separate box with lock, of which the key should be given to the Moonshee, who will then be responsible for their custody.

These books are not intended to be lent to the soldiers for home use, and if any are so lent, with the sanction of the Officer Commanding, a receipt should be taken for the same.

With the sanction of Govt the Barrack Dept will issue a soldier's box with padlock and key, for the custody of Hindustani books. Govt Resolution, Military Dept, No 3842, 14th Oct 1874.

With reference to G O C C No 157, 9th March 1861, it has been decided by the Govt of India that the post of Wing or Squadron Officer is superior to that of Adjt.

The C-in-C is pleased to notify that Govt has directed that the Bands of Native Corps shall in future be clothed in red, in conformity with the practice in the British Army.

The following Extracts from the "London Gazette" dated 15th Sept 1874 are published:—

7th Foot—Sub-Lieut Henry Martindale Temple to be Lieut, dated 6th Sept 1873, but his commission as Lieut in the Army to bear date the 8th June 1872.

108th Foot—Lieut Alexander Charles Hill, from the 27th Foot, to be Lieut, vice P Justice, promoted, dated 19th Sept 1874.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt H J Stock, S C, to be Station Staff Officer, Neemuch, vice Capt Jopp appointed Offg Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl.

1st Regiment N I (Grenadiers)—Capt De L R F Wooldridge, Offg 1st Wing Subaltern, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Capt Sartorius appointed Asst Garrison Instructor.

11th Regiment N I—Lieut H E Fenton, to officiate as Qr Mr, on being relieved of the Offg Adjutancy by Capt Hunt, and during the absence on furlough of Capt French.

Lieut C A Fox, 66th Foot, is appointed to do duty with the Troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship Euphrates on the 18th Nov, and will join at Deolalee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 22).

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The date of admission to the Staff Corps of Lieut Alexander, 26th Foot, is the 3rd March 1873 and not 1874 as previously stated.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in Nov:—Col C W Walker, S C, Supt, Guickwar's Contingent.

With the sanction of the Secy of State, Staff Vety Surgeon A I [illegible] is permitted to retire on a special pension of £350 per annum, with effect from 1st Aug 1874.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major by Brevet, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Captain William Gordon Trevor, S C, 31st Aug 1874.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

At the request of Captain Bythesea, V C, R N, Consulting Naval Officer to the Govt of India, the services of Mr J N C Herts, Acct to the Dockyard, are placed temporarily at his disposal.

Capt Christian, Asst Marine Storekeeper, will act as Acct to the Dockyard and Pay Master, Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary, during Mr Herts' absence or until further orders.

The undermentioned Second Class Engineers of the Bombay Marine are promoted to the First Class:—

Mr J Ouions, Mr B Read, Mr R J Saunders, Mr J Balli, and Mr A Miller.

The undermentioned Third Class Engineers are promoted to the second class:—

Mr A W Seabrooke, Mr W Barrett, Mr C J Hall, and Mr B J Hazard.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J Grant, Supt of His Highness the Guickwar's Battalion at Dharee, has been granted 20 days' subsidiary leave with effect from the 15th instant.

Major P [illegible], 1st Supt of Police, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave for [illegible] days.

Messrs Alfred Swift and G W S Mains respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Deputy Sheriff of Bombay on the 17th instant, after office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr T S Oliphant to act as Revenue and Police Commr, S D, during the absence of Mr W H Havelock, or until further orders.

Mr G Norman to act as Colr and Mag of the District of Poona, vice Mr J E Oliphant.

Mr J G Moore to act as Colr and Mag and Political Agent of the District of Satara during the absence of Mr J R Arthur, or until further orders.

Mr W Ramsay to act as Colr and Mag and Political Agent of the District of Khandesh until further orders.

Mr W A East to act as First Asst Colr of Surat until further orders.

Col W R Lambert, Collector of Kurrachee, is allowed subsidiary leave from such date after the 1st Nov as he may make over charge of his Office to Col Dunsterville, to the date of sailing of the Mail Steamer of the 9th Nov from Bombay.

The furlough for one year and eight months granted to Mr W Ramsay, First Asst Colr of Surat, dated [illegible] ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W B Whitt[illegible], R.E., has passed an examination in Canarese according to the Standard laid down in G G O, Military Dept, No 734, dated 9th Sept 1864.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr H Scannell delivered over, and Mr H Kennedy received charge of the Office of the Supt of Police, Broach, on the 2nd October 1874.

Mr H P Cooke delivered over, and Mr F L [illegible] received charge of the Office of the Second Asst Colr of Nasik, on the 9th instant.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj C H Colston, Actg Civil Surgn, Satara, is allowed privilege leave for two months and eight days from the date he may avail himself of it in Oct after 18th instant or Nov next.

Surgn-Maj Turnbull and Pinkerton respectively delivered and received charge of the Office of Supt of Vaccination, Central Circle, on the 13th Oct 1874, after office hours.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ARRIVAL.
MR. A. MENIST,
OCCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON.

IN introducing his experienced Assistant Mr. H. Betts, as his especial representative in India, Mr. Menist takes the opportunity of directing the attention of persons with defective sight to the importance of adopting the most perfect means for its assistance and preservation; we have the highest medical authority supported by the daily experience of Scientific Opticians, that imperfect and unsuitable glasses are the most frequent cause of serious injury to the sight. Mr. Menist has for many years devoted himself to this branch of Optical Science, and the high estimation in which his Spectacles and Lenses are held by many members of the Medical Profession, as well as the hundreds of Testimonials which he has received, effectually establish their superiority. Mr. Betts is furnished with a complete assortment of these perfected Spectacles, &c., and by judicious selection and adaptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective vision.

During his short stay in Bombay, Mr. Betts can be consulted daily at his Rooms above Messrs. [illegible] and Co., or he will call by appointment.

MENIST'S SILVER POCKET ANEROID BAROMETERS, PEDOMETERS AND POCKET COMPASSES; ALSO THE NEW PEBBLE COMPASS IN SILVER OR GOLD MOUNTING.

Mr. Betts has a selection of the above with him.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

COX—October 17th, at Umritsur, the wife of S. Fitzhugh Cox, Esq., of a son (prematurely).

CANTWELL—October 15th, at Howrah, the wife of Mr. E. L. Cantwell, of a son.

DEWAR—October 19th, at 15, Garden Reach, the wife of W. B. Dewar, of a daughter.

DEVERE—[illegible], at [illegible], the wife of [illegible] DeVere, Deputy Superintendent, European Lunatic Asylum, of a daughter.

HOWE—October 16th, at Royapooram, the wife of Mr. J. F. Howe, Engine Driver M. R. C., of a son.

STEVENS—October 19th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain Stevens, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BANES—AVERY—October 17th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Reverend W. C. Bromhead, M. A., assisted by the Reverend W. H. Bray, M. A., Joshua Frederick Banes, Topographical Survey of India, to Mary [illegible], eldest daughter of W. Avery, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATH.

CANTWELL—October 19th, at Howrah, of lockjaw, Patrick Percy, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Cantwell, aged 4 days.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1874.

The tale of the mutineers whom a just vengeance has, with unwavering purpose, though with slow and often faltering steps, tracked out and given up to justice since 1857, is now complete. Earnestly as Englishmen have striven to efface from their memories all recollections of the dark deeds done in that year of shame and humiliation, there is one name, that of Nana Sahib, the miscreant who ordered the massacre of Cawnpore, which cannot be mentioned to this day without rekindling the flame of that furious spirit of indignation which gave tenfold strength to the arms of the soldiers who reconquered India. The escape of this most infamous of the rebel leaders from the pursuit of Lord Clyde's army in 1858 was counted as a greater misfortune than the loss of a battle would have been; and even the recovery of an Empire which had nearly been wrested from our grasp could not give unqualified satisfaction so long as it was known that this murderer of women and children remained at large. The Government of India has over and over again attempted to put an end to speculations about the fate of Nana Sahib by asserting that circumstantial [illegible] death had been received from trustworthy agents; but the public has clung to the belief that he was still alive and bent on stirring up further mischief in this country. The common opinion has been that, after escaping into Nepal, he made his way back into India, and found shelter first in one native state and then in another, always feeding the hopes of malcontents with promises of another rebellion against the Paramount Power. It is now about ten years since Captain Harvey captured in Rajpootana a man who by the marks upon him was recognized as the fugitive heir of the last of the Peishwas; but the prisoner was sent across India to Allahabad in charge of a native guard, and when he reached his destination none of the marks by which Nana Sahib can readily be distinguished were found upon him. Of course, some one else had been substituted for the real man on the way.

There is no fear, however, that such a mistake will be committed again. General Daly's telegram, which we are delighted to be able to publish this morning, makes it certain that the ex-Raja of Bithoor, is now in the custody of a European guard, who assuredly will not let him go. If anything could add to the satisfaction we feel on learning that this monster has at last been captured and is likely to reap the reward of his crimes, it is the statement made by General Daly that Maharaja Scindia has personally taken prisoner the arch-enemy of British rule. No one could have expected that a native prince would ever give the British Government so splendid a proof of the sincerity of his friendship; and, though Scindia is too magnanimous to stoop to receive the price of blood, he has secured for himself by this act the undying confidence and gratitude of the British nation. Full particulars of the capture will no doubt reach us in the course of a day or two; and meanwhile we must be content with the knowledge that Nana Sahib, after seventeen years' wanderings, is at last a prisoner in the hands of British soldiers.

The orders issued by Lord Northbrook before he left Calcutta will insure the speedy submission to the Government of India of a full report on the administration of famine relief in Bengal; and it would be presumptuous and idle on our part to anticipate the publication of this report by framing conjectural estimates of the amount of money spent and the value of the work done in proportion to its cost. But, without intruding on Sir Richard Temple's new financial domain, we may point out that indirectly the receipts of the Indian Treasury must have been considerably augmented this year by the Famine, as the increase in the traffic on the principal lines of railway has greatly surpassed expectation. The estimate in the Budget was that the total net direct expenditure by the State on account of the Famine would not exceed £6,500,000, of which sum only £2,600,000 would have to be charged to expenditure in the current year 1874-75, the remaining four millions having been expended in 1873-74; and in this sum was included £900,000 as compensation to the Railway Companies for carrying grain at reduced rates on account of the Government and of private traders. Allowance having thus been already made for the losses incurred by the State through the reduction of rates, we may take the traffic returns of the railways as they stand, and set down as gain, or compensation, to the Government, all the revenue yielded by the guaranteed lines beyond the estimate of last April. But, before speaking of the returns for a portion of the financial year 1874-75, we would note that the gross receipts from 1st January to 28th June of this year, or say for the first half-year of 1874, amounted to £4,840,338, being an increase of nearly a million sterling (£939,074) over the receipts in the corresponding period of 1873. If we suppose that the working expenses came to 60 per cent., the net earnings of the half-year, available for dividend, were £1,936,000, which amount on a guaranteed capital of 92 millions, would give an average dividend of 2·1 per cent. for the half-year, or 4·2 per cent. per annum. Of course the actual distribution of the receipts does not correspond with this general average, which we have only struck to show the general result of the investment of nearly 100 millions in Indian Railways. Some of the lines return a very small percentage, while others pay considerably more than the guaranteed interest of 5 per cent.; but the Government cannot take the surplus of one line to supply the deficiency of another,—as it might do if all the railways belonged to the State,—all that it can claim is to divide any excess of net earnings over the 5 per cent. dividend with the shareholders of the prosperous companies. Take, for instance, the case of the East Indian, which has a more lucrative traffic than any other line in the country. Its gross receipts in the first half-year of 1874, during which term they were swollen by the Famine traffic, were £2,079,443. Now, the working expenses on this line are considerably less than 50 per cent.; but, taking them at that figure, we have £1,039,700 as the net earnings of the half-year. The capital of the East Indian is 27 millions, and 5 per cent. interest on this sum for the half-year is £675,000, so that there remains out of the net earnings a surplus of £364,000, to be equally divided between the Company and the Government. The Company's share of the surplus gives a bonus for the half-year at the rate of 1⅓ per cent. besides the guaranteed dividend; and, perhaps, as we have taken the working expenses at a high figure, it would be nearer the mark to suppose the dividend will be at the rate of 7 per cent. altogether.

Turning now to the accounts for the financial year which began on the 1st of April last, we see fair ground for hoping that the Government of India will find itself next April in the novel and pleasant position of being able to say that the net sum it expected to have to pay for guaranteed interest (£1,394,000) has been largely reduced. The returns before us are brought down to the 29th of August, up to which date the gross traffic receipts from the 1st of January amounted to £5,878,358 against £4,710,598 in the corresponding period of 1873. Deducting the receipts up to the end of March, we have £3,478,000 as the amount of the receipts during five months of the year 1874-75, figures which show that the increase noticeable in the early part of 1874 has been well maintained. The statistics of the East Indian traffic for the five months show the gross receipts on that line to have been just £1,500,000; and, if we again set down the working expenses at 50 per cent., the net earnings are at the rate of £1,800,000 a year, or very nearly 7 per cent., so that, although the rate of progress has slackened, the Government and the Company have still 2 per cent. of surplus profits to divide between them. This is about the proportion of increase the Government reckoned upon getting up to the end of June, and for which it took credit in the accounts of 1873-74; but the continuance of the heavy traffic makes it probable that some further gain may be secured in the current year. Moreover, the beneficial impulse given to railway traffic has not spent its force on the East Indian and the other lines of Upper India—among which the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi shows the notable increase of £87,000 up to the end of August—it has also been felt on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which we believe earned its 5 per cent. in the first half of this year, though within the last few weeks there have been signs of a return to the old state of things. All the railways, in fact, have been doing unusually well, except those of Madras, which have been trying the rash experiment of carrying passengers at abnormally low fares, with the result of largely reducing their receipts.

Nor, happily, can this remarkable prosperity of Indian railways be regarded as entirely factitious, and due to no other cause than the extraordinary exertions [illegible] the conveyance of grain to the famine-stricken districts of Bengal. The traffic returns of the railways of Western India, at all events, have been wholly unaffected by this cause, and it is also probable that, if the general state of trade throughout the country had not been unusually flourishing, the forced increase of traffic on the railways of Hindustan would barely have compensated for the falling-off in ordinary receipts. The correctness of this surmise is indirectly confirmed by the figures which have lately been published, showing the extent and value of the external commerce of India for the first four months of the financial year 1874-75, that is to say, up to the end of July. The imports of merchandize during these four months are valued at £11,115,000, against £9,785,000 and £9,260,000 in the corresponding periods of 1872-73 and 1873-74; while the treasure imported was worth £3,491,000, against £2,362,000 and £1,134,000. The contrast is most striking when we place the totals for merchandize and treasure side by side:—

	Four months of 1874-75	1873-74	1872-73
Total Imports ...	£14,606,000	£10,394,000	£12,147,000

To present the whole case at one glance, we subjoin the figures for the exports of merchandize and treasure in the corresponding periods of the three years:—

	Four months of 1874-75	1873-74	1872-73
Total Exports	£21,037,800	£20,175,000	£19,616,800

While, therefore, the exports show a steady and moderate increase, it appears that the imports have jumped up 41 per cent. in one year. Results equally satisfactory are manifest in the returns of the coasting trade, which—owing, no doubt, principally to the traffic in rice on account of Bengal—was altogether valued at 7¾ millions sterling for merchandize alone, against 5 millions and 6 millions in the first four months of 1873-74 and 1872-73, respectively. The increase in the imports from foreign countries may be set down principally to railway materials, machinery, and metals of all kinds, and to cotton goods; and, though it may be contended that the imports of cotton manufactures have been excessive, and that this branch of trade is not in a healthy state, it may fairly be pointed out that the influence of the famine in checking the consumption of any class of foreign goods is nowhere visible. So, again, with regard to the exports, though there has been a falling-off in the quantity of rice sent abroad, the export trade in wheat and other grains shows considerable development, and not a sign can be perceived of the depression with which one might naturally have supposed the calamity of a famine occurring in some of the most fertile districts of India would affect some branches at least of the export trade in Indian produce. These figures, in short, leave the impression on one's mind that the famine has so far done no harm whatever to the productive resources of India, and that in a year in which it was prophesied that the country would be brought to the brink of destruction her trade has been unusually prosperous. So much activity in the foreign trade must have been accompanied with a corresponding increase of business and commercial intercourse at home, and both these causes must have contributed to swell the traffic receipts of Indian railways. The inference, suggested by this review of the situation, that the scope and intensity of the famine have been greatly exaggerated, is too obvious to require remark.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Captain J. H. Taylor, the Acting Master Attendant of Madras, has recently prepared a small Compendium of the Law of Storms, as applicable more especially to the Bay of Bengal; and in bringing the same to the notice of the Madras Government, suggests that, should it meet with approval, it may be translated into Telugu and Hindustani, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and that copies be issued to the Collectors and Masters Attendant of the various ports on the coast, with orders to deliver one to each commander of a vessel as he clears from those ports. It is hopeless, he observes, to expect any good from private efforts, but he expresses confidence that the interest exhibited by the Governor in Council in the welfare of the native seamen, and the gratuitous appeal to his good sense afforded by this measure, will compel an attention to a subject of such great importance, and secure some satisfactory result. He further intimates, that from statistics in his possession, Government had, in connection with the cyclone of last May, to subsist, clothe, and send to their homes nearly 200 men, the survivors of thirteen ships, and there can be no doubt these do not represent nearly all losses. One vessel with 200 return coolies from Rangoon has not been heard of. The expense to Government from these causes amounted to Rs. 5,985. The Governor in Council has accordingly assented to Captain Taylor's proposition, and the publication in the *Gazette* of the Compendium has been ordered; also copies in pamphlet form, for gratuitous distribution to native mariners, in the Hindustani and Telugu languages, are to be issued.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 2nd October.

The rumours, to which I have so often referred, respecting the indebtedness of the Prince of Wales have of late been so frequently repeated in the English and foreign newspapers, that the Prince's advisers have volunteered to the taxpaying public a statement of His Royal Highness's affairs. Those who knew, as I happened to do, upon what ground the Club rumours on this subject had been based, would be surprised to find that the Prince's balance sheet was not alarmingly bad after all. True, that for several years past the £100,000 allowed to him by the State has not been equal to his expenditure, but the excess has only been £10,000 or £20,000 a year, and that amount has come out of the Prince's own capital,—saved for him before his majority by his careful father out of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. The greater portion of that capital was invested some years ago upon the estate at Sandringham, and the belief is current that mortgages upon that estate have provided the excess of expenditure over the Prince's income. But, be that as it may, the amount is not a large one, and the statement offered in the columns of the *Times* that the Prince has from his own resources,—either in the shape of revenue or capital,—been able to avoid an indebtedness variously estimated at from £80,000 to three-quarters of a million, has naturally afforded very general satisfaction. There are, however, some features about the explanation in the *Times* which ought not to be lightly passed over. The condition of the Prince's affairs is made to establish an argument that £100,000 is too small an allowance for one holding his position and discharging his duties. It is further alleged that he has not in any way been recouped for the expenditure which has been entailed upon him in fulfilling the many obligations which he has undertaken during the Queen's seclusion. One would have naturally supposed that disbursements arising under these latter circumstances would have formed a subject of family arrangement in the royal circle, but—contrary to the general opinion—we are informed that this is not the case. In fact, those who read between the lines in that portion of the *Times'* article can very clearly see that our leading newspaper is only throwing out a "feeler," to ascertain how the country is likely to receive a proposal for increasing the Prince's allowance. Upon that point there can be but one reply. The amount at present voted is deemed both by the press and by public feeling to be quite as much as the country ought to bear; it is also remembered that the present royal family are very large pensioners on the public purse; and over and above all the Prince of Wales is not popular. He is not decidedly unpopular, and in many respects there is much to admire in him. His bearing and behaviour always exhibit the real gentleman, and he is generous, and thoughtful even for his subordinates. Society is also full of stories of his paternal regard for his little ones; how, like many another generous-hearted fellow, he romps with his little ones, rides them on his shoulders, and joins them in their sports and pastimes. Society is also pleased to notice the affection which he exhibits for the Princess of Wales, and it is delighted to hear that he is made to feel her influence and her will in quite as great a degree as other husbands, and much more than many. But here admiration ceases. It is remembered that many of the Prince's associates are not well selected; are gentlemen only by title or by wealth, and are for their vices and amusements looked down upon by their own class. There is also a very generally prevailing impression that the Prince permits himself to be easily fascinated by the gentler sex, and these are not the days in which the British taxpayer will wink at a repetition of the frailties of the Regent. Public temper will therefore not listen to any proposed increase of His Royal Highness's allowance, and the Radical section in Parliament have through Mr. Peter Taylor declared their intention to oppose any such vote. This step would meet with the support of the entire country, and it remains to be seen whether the Government will profit by the *Times'* "feeler" or not. There is one singular feature in connexion with this explanation which is not without interest. The article has been written at a time when the Prince is abroad, visiting Continental sovereigns, and discharging duties which usually fall upon the holder of the Crown. The explanation is also made in response to the statements of the German press. Rumours of the Prince's difficulties found their way into the English papers four months ago; these were repeated in the American and the French journals; and it was not till the other day—during the Prince's visit in Germany—when *Kladderadatsch* made the matter the subject of a cartoon, that any official notice was taken of it. It is said that the Emperor William reads the signs of the times through *Kladderadatsch* just as Napoleon III. took the gauge of his own government by the pictures of the English *Punch*. But, whether the result of German influence or not, the *Times'* article is still the nine days' wonder.

In home politics the week has not yielded much. There have been a few recess speeches at agricultural dinners, but no member of importance has said anything deserving of comment. The "old ladies of the Social Science Association,"—among whom I notice Sir George Campbell and Lord Napier and Ettrick,—are in Congress at Glasgow under the presidency of Lord Rosebery, of all people in the world. Hitherto Lord Rosebery has been chiefly known as an owner and rider of race-horses, and young as he is he has played the present *rôle* so well, that every paper which has commented upon his opening address has expressed astonishment to find so excellent a production from so unknown a writer or speaker.

Mr. Gladstone's article in the *Contemporary* on "Ritualism and Ritual" has caused a great sensation, though the result has not equalled the expectation. The article is but the natural outcome of the position which Mr. Gladstone assumed in the debates of the last Session upon church subjects. Those debates illustrated the depth of Protestantism which still prevails in England, and what a great political mistake Mr. Gladstone committed in fighting the battle of the High Church and Ritualistic party. Mr. Gladstone has a great weakness for making explanations, and the present chapter may be looked upon as one of that ilk. But it is very unsatisfactory. He approaches first one and then another vital point in the discussion of his subject, and when the reader thinks that he is at length coming to a substantial expression of opinion he finds the author rushing off at a tangent to some other topic. Mr. Gladstone's opinions about ritual differ so widely from those of the Ritualists that they possess very little weight or value. The Right Hon. gentleman approves of Ritualism because it is pretty; it is æsthetic. He regards it entirely apart from its use to symbolise doctrines which are alien to those of the Church of England. He objects to those doctrines; he hurls a [illegible] and weighty sentence against the pretensions of the Papacy; but he fails to recognise that a Protestant Church cannot use a ritual copied after the Roman fashion without incurring the danger of adopting the Papal creed[illegible] like suggesting that a Quaker might [illegible] English prayer-book, and yet remain a Quaker. To my mind the most interesting part of his article is that portion which the writer repudiates discipline. His views on church observance and ritual are pure Congregationalism. May we not herein witness the ex-Premier digging another stone out of the foundation of the church establishment?

The same number of the *Contemporary* contains another article which is equally interesting—a reply by Mr. Matthew Arnold to the critics who charge him with being an atheist. Mr. Arnold writes from his usual height of serene superiority to everybody else, but his brilliancy and his audacity are sufficient to demand respect. He declares that he does not write for the religious world, but for unbelievers. He denies that he is an atheist or that he wishes to do away with the Bible, or that he is a destructive like Bishop Colenso or Mr. Greg. His object is constructive; he wishes to rescue the Bible from false theories, [illegible] as those which relate to a personal ruler of the universe and to miracles! Here is a subject for the Saints who write for the *Rock* and the *Record*! The latter will be better pleased with the conduct of the rulers at the Regent's Park Baptist College, who have just rusticated several young students for refusing to subscribe to the dogma of eternal punishment. "Endless suffering" is becoming a more exploded notion among the Dissenters than among Churchmen.

But a truce to religious topics. India will be more interested, though perhaps not very sanguine, to hear of a proposal by Dr. Forbes Watson to establish an institution for the further advancement of our knowledge of India, and for the dissemination of that knowledge in England. Englishmen certainly require much enlightenment upon Indian subjects, and an Indian Institute absorbing the present museum, the existing Indian Department of the Science and Art establishment in the Adelphi, and the Royal Asiatic Society, might, if supported by the Government, do some good; but no man will ever be able to float such a scheme without the cordial assistance of the Secretary for India.

Mr. Disraeli is again afflicted with the gout. For this reason he was unable to attend the Doncaster Races, and for political reasons he has given up his projected visit to Ireland. He seemed to have turned his face in the direction of Scotland, for he has just promised to make a visit to Aberdeen. In the meantime he remains at Bretby in the charming presence of the Dowager Lady Chesterfield and Lady Bradford. The latter, however, is not a widow.

Referring to the Doncaster race meeting reminds me of a rumour which prevails in some of the military clubs, that two or three young sprigs of the aristocracy have been so heavily hit over the St. Leger that they may be compelled to retire from the army and take refuge where living is much less costly than in England.

MISSIONARY RELIGIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The thoughtful and important letter on missionary religions, signed by "A Christian," that appeared in your paper this morning, cannot fail to attract attention. The only words in it that are to be regretted are, where the writer speaks of the Mahomedan religion as the "chief foe" of Christianity. So long as Islam is thus regarded by Christians, no progress in conversion or fusion can be expected. The two great divisions of the ancient Semitic idea of "one God" ought to be regarded as allies and not as foes. In many respects the religion taught by the great Arabian prophet must rank before the other. It rested on no miracles, but on the sublime and holy preaching of its founder; whereas, the miracles of Christianity are now one of the chiefest stumbling-blocks to its sincere and earnest acceptance by its professors. Again, the teaching of Mahomed is still, after 1250 years, bearing vital fruit in the daily life of millions of Mahomedan households—while too many of the most characteristic precepts of the New Testament are entirely neglected. What Christian, when sued at law and deprived of his coat, gives his cloak also; or turns his other cheek to the smiter? Who goes to the highways and hedges for his guests and compels the blind and the lame to come in? In the highly civilized and artificial societies of the West, it may be understood that the great principle of Christian charity is adhered to in spite of our apparent forgetfulness of the letter of some one divine founder's precepts; but, when a missionary goes among the people of India with our Holy Book in his hand, the contrast between its teaching and the practice of its professors cannot but be a stumbling-block to his hearers.

We have something to learn from the Mahomedan religion, and they have also much to learn from us; but let us not start with the idea that they are our chief foes.

Perhaps the University of Bombay could not do better than offer a reward for the best translation into Persian or Hindustani of the late Mr. Deutsch's papers on the "Talmud" and "Islam." If the attention of Christian and Mahomedan missionaries and their hearers were directed to the ideas expressed in these papers, much of the "engrained hatred" of each of the two creeds, that now exists among the ardent followers of the other, would disappear.

Your correspondent combines the political with the religious aspect of our proceedings in India, and suggests that, if we fail in both relations, the Russians may do better. Whatever effect the fear of a Russian invasion of India may have on our political dealings with the States of India, it is not likely that the prospect of a general conversion of India to the tenets of the Holy Orthodox Church will do much to heal the disunion among sects of Christians, or to improve the laxity of practice among English Christians in India.

But the difficulties of our position in India, both religious and political, would be greatly decreased if we were better acquainted with the merits of those who believe that Mahomed was the prophet of Him who said, "I am the Lord thy God; thou shalt have none other gods but me"; if we appreciated the wonderful fervour and purity with which they maintain the monotheistic idea, and the devout and earnest faith with which they conform to the precepts contained in the Koran.

Your correspondent says that there are many Mahomedans whose *works* deserve a word of sympathy. Alas! that there are so few Christians who can sympathize with such works as those inculcated by the Koran and practised by Mahomedans. It is not because our Book does not contain similar precepts, but because we have come to regard them as no longer binding on our daily life, that we are unable to sympathize with those whose case is so different.

"THE FOOLISHNESS OF PREACHING."
22nd October.

WORLEE VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Personally acquainted as I am with the affairs of the Government Vernacular School at Worlee, I trust you will once more give room in an early issue of your esteemed journal for my letter.

Since I last wrote to you it must be admitted that the visits of the Deputy Inspector have become more frequent and of longer duration than before, the one last paid being without any previous intimation to the schoolmaster. A visit of this sort is much to be preferred, as the fact of the suddenness with which it might be made would keep the Puntojee on the alert and at the same time compel him to preserve good order among his pupils—a thing of rare occurrence. But the other chronic complaints with regard to the school have not been remedied yet, hence parents a[illegible] fidence in it. The village committee which is very much needed has not yet [illegible] The villagers very much regret that authorities should be so indifferent tow[illegible] more especially after Mr. Wadd[illegible] months ago when [illegible] the disorde[illegible] state in which [illegible] [illegible] abode for m[illegible] past, he was [illegible] with th[illegible] of [illegible] general [illegible] will before [illegible] state of affairs [illegible] school by [illegible] same time I would suggest to so[illegible] [illegible] ated and int[illegible] young men [illegible] ady where the school is located to visit the school, carefully learn for [illegible] needs most remedying (not forgetting the truthfulness of the village scandal [illegible] fees and [illegible]) and transmitting [illegible] same to the Educational Inspector.

22nd October.

BOM[illegible]

A Fair will be held at [illegible] next.

Mody Bay Reclamation.—It [illegible] terday's *Government Gazette* that the [illegible] mation is open for the landing and [illegible]

Notice.—A direct mail per B[illegible] steamer Coconada, for Zanzibar, will [illegible] General Post Office at 2 p.m. on the [illegible] ters to be prepaid at the ordinary Ind[illegible] —C. A. Stuart, Post Master.

The case of [illegible] again heard before Mr. [illegible] Surat, on the 21st inst. [illegible] Bombay a few days ago [illegible] The people of Surat are very [illegible] the suit.

Assaulting the Police.—Dulabhoy [illegible] of Surat, who created a disturbance [illegible] last Sabebrat holiday and assaulted [illegible] Surat police force, was tried [illegible] magistrate of Surat and sentenced [illegible] for a month in addition to a fine of ten rupees.

Sentenced to be Hanged.—Bulwunt [illegible] caste a Coonbie, inhabitant of the village of [illegible] taluka Kheir, was found guilty by [illegible] mitting the murder of his [illegible] staff, and sentenced by Baron H. [illegible] Sessions Judge, to be hanged, subject to [illegible] tion of the High Court of Judicature.—[illegible]

Statement of Silver Bal[illegible] of silver in the Mint on the [illegible] ber 1874, Rs. 26,94,574; add silver [illegible] the week, Rs. 70,812; deduct, [illegible] coin paid [illegible] week, Rs. 1,08,000; balance, Rs. [illegible] in addition 1,75,524 rupees' worth of silver [illegible] belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint Vaults and awaiting assay.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of [illegible] registered during the week ending Wednesday [illegible] October, was [illegible], being [illegible] week, 57 more than the total of the week ending [illegible] October 1874, and 7 more than the [illegible] corresponding period in the previous [illegible] years. [illegible] the week 266 births were reported [illegible] districts of the city.

The Zurthoshti Dinyan [illegible] Society.—A public meeting of the above Society was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 3 p.m. on Sunday last. The spacious hall was almost full [illegible] Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Dossabhoy Framjee, D. M. [illegible], Pestonjee [illegible] and several other gentlemen were present. The press was represented by Mr. Kaikhosroo Nowrojee [illegible] Mr Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, Mr. [illegible] jee was called to the chair at [illegible] Four Parsee youths presented themselves [illegible] for lecturing on a given subject. The subjects [illegible] discourse were well chosen. [illegible] of Mr. Sorabjee Benga[illegible] the president, with a few [illegible]

FALL OF A HOU[illegible]

Yesterday afternoon [illegible] caused by the spread [illegible] had fallen in Bombay [illegible] been killed. It turned [illegible] really occurred was [illegible] trifling description. [illegible] and Mubadevie there [illegible] and the back portion of [illegible] Hurridass Lallooibhoy, [illegible] at about two o'clock. [illegible] in front, and on the back [illegible] all floor. Mr. Hurridass [illegible] a walk on the basement [illegible] three coolies and a carp[illegible] to support the building [illegible] of it by means of a [illegible] an upright post. The [illegible] been used too vigorous[illegible] ever, and the back p[illegible] a run. Three coolies [illegible] scrambled out unhurt [illegible] light shortly afterw[illegible] them, Dhunjee Jugg[illegible] wounds were dressed [illegible] remains in the Goc[illegible] on the knee and sh[illegible] the building which [illegible] by order of the Mu[illegible]

THE CYC[illegible]

There appears [illegible] fears entertained [illegible] in the Bay and [illegible] clone. Rumours [illegible] current of the [illegible] we anticipated, [illegible] us full reports [illegible] the accounts re[illegible] talogue of calam[illegible] lamentable. Fr[illegible] it will be seen, [illegible] barometrical dep[illegible] From reports [illegible] that the [illegible] pilot station. [illegible] brigs were on the [illegible]

This is lower tha[illegible] having fallen in [illegible] in town that th[illegible] away, and nothin[illegible] be. We are hap[illegible] has been subsequ[illegible] foremast standing [illegible] the Eastern Channel [illegible] and boats gone.

The light ship [illegible] drifted most [illegible] this house replaced [illegible] vessels that had [illegible] by the wind, and [illegible] others in the [illegible] barges. She was [illegible] when a number of [illegible] other to death; [illegible] and our informant [illegible] by the steam which [illegible] Harbour. It is fe[illegible] Business from Liv[illegible] at anchor on Wedn[illegible] buoy. The French [illegible] picked up at sea a [illegible] on it, and there is [illegible] been seen on the Sa[illegible] ill-fated ship.

The pilot of the [illegible] wooden vessel, bot[illegible] ern Channel [illegible] &c., have [illegible]

We hear that the [illegible] bodies of ten European [illegible] that the list of casualties [illegible] Butler, the Acting M[illegible] worthy alacrity, sent the [illegible] the weather moderated [illegible] houses of refuge, [illegible] assistance to those in dist[illegible] has as yet returned [illegible] melancholy one.—[illegible]

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INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]PTURE OF [illegible]A S[illegible]IB

[illegible]HARAJA S[illegible]IA.

[illegible]terday morning we received [illegible]mation that NANA SAHIB of [illegible] been captured at Morar, [illegible] telegraphed to General Daly, [illegible]peral's Agent for Central In-[illegible] the report was true; and we [illegible] also satisfaction in publish-[illegible] reply, which [illegible] enough to telegraph [illegible]

[illegible], 22nd October, 6 P.M. [illegible] was captured personally [illegible] Scindia, and is now under [illegible] guard. [illegible] is no doubt about the identity [illegible]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HURRICANE IN LONDON.

LONDON, 2[illegible] OCT., MORN[illegible]

[illegible] hurricane prevailed yesterday in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, [illegible] many disasters are reported as having occurred to the different Railway and Telegraph lines also to [illegible]pping.

The German frigate Ancona has forcibly [illegible] on the Navigator Islands on account of certain grievances which the German [illegible] had complained of.

LONDON, 2[illegible] [illegible], A[illegible]

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed [illegible]eaker. Sales heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been [illegible]ull.

Fair Dhollerah [illegible]d.

[illegible] Consols, for account ... 92[illegible]

[illegible] French Rente, 1872 ... 9[illegible]

[illegible] ... 97[illegible]

[illegible] of the South.

[illegible] M. S. SATTON arrived at [illegible] on Sunday [illegible]

The [illegible] recently captured by Mr. Sanderson [illegible], 45 in number, have been sold by auction, and realized above fifty thousand rupees.

The Inspector General of Police Oudh, thinks that [illegible] is considerably practised in the Roy Bareilly district towards the east in Baiswara Proper.

[illegible] THE PRINCE OF WALES has been graciously pleased to accept the Grand Mastership of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England.

MR. [illegible], the Deputy Agent Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, a genuine sportsman and [illegible] has met with an accident at Nynee Tal [illegible] fracture of the collar-bone.

[illegible] with half the Hazara [illegible], has [illegible] attach-[illegible] report-[illegible] has [illegible]

[illegible]

possible for all losses arising out of these frauds; but, as soon as it can be ascertained whether there is any portion of the Rs. 11,133 irrecoverable from Mr. Blanchett, the question of Mr. Macnaghten's responsibility for the same will be submitted for the consideration and decision of the Government of India. His Honor says that, with Mr. Macnaghten's acquiescence, the rule laid down was that all applications for embossed stamps were to be made to the Assistant Secretary of the Revenue Board, when that officer, after registering the application, would countersign and remit it to the Stamp Office for compliance: this would be an effectual check for all amounts paid for stamps. Mr. Blanchett supplied stamps without this counter-signature, and this, his Honor thinks, Mr. Macnaghten failed to guard against—hence the fraud which was discovered by Mr. Dawes, the new Assistant Secretary of the Revenue Board, who is complimented on having taken a clear view of his portion of the duties connected with the sale of these stamps. For the future, the only change regarding the stamps is that the bulk of them are to be transferred to the custody of the Collector's Treasury, and, after ascertaining the maximum daily liability of the Head Assistant of the Stamp Office for sales, he is to be required to give security for that amount.

We (*Pioneer*) are beginning to fear that the desertion of Hazareebagh will soon be an accomplished fact, and presume that the measure has partly recommended itself,—to the Commander-in-Chief at all events,—as in harmony with the policy of keeping European troops as much as possible at hill stations. That scheme is one which might have advantages if carried out in a statesmanlike way; but Hazareebagh certainly seems a curious station to choose as the one to be first given up. That the sickness from which the troops quartered there have lately been suffering, has been due to causes connected with the faults of the buildings in which they lived, is apparently beyond dispute. The health of the prisoners in the jail shows that there is no climatic evil to be feared, and a course proposed in these columns some time back, that the troops should put themselves on the ridge north of the station, has met with a somewhat remarkable chorus of approval. Meanwhile there is another consideration which contributes some weight to the reasons in favour of keeping up the garrison. The jail is a large one, with 1,500 natives and no less than 100 European prisoners, the majority of whom are long-sentenced men—many of them "lifers." An establishment of this kind is not one that should be left altogether unguarded. We are told that the Government meditates an augmentation of the native police to compensate the jail for the withdrawal of the European battalion, but if the 100 European prisoners are not to be trusted to guard themselves, a few additional "connistubbles" will scarcely be equal to that task.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 2ND OCTOBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Bangalore, Commander W. Soames, arrived in harbour about 8 o'clock yesterday evening, with the English mails of the 2nd October on board. She left Suez on the 9th September at 10-40 A.M. and Aden on the 15th at 11-55 A.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr and Mrs [illegible], inf, and European male servant
Mr Phillips
Mr A Mann[illegible]
Mr and Mrs [illegible], inf and ayah
Lieut-Col and Mrs Wahab
Miss [illegible]
Miss Pringle
Maj Loch
Mr and Mrs Toomey, inf, child, and ayah
Mr W A [illegible]
Mr and Mrs Atchison
Miss Grant
Mr L Brown
Mr and Mrs Graham, child, and European male servant
Mrs [illegible], 2 infts and ayah
Mr E Bower
Mr Lushington
Lieut. and Mrs Creagh, inf and ayah
Mr Whitehead
Mr Whymper
Mr Russell
Mr and Mrs Duffill and infant
Mr Cole
Mr Gordon

FROM GIBRALTAR—Mr Pinches.

FROM VENICE.

[illegible]
Mr and Mrs [illegible]
Mr and Mrs D Smythe
Mr D [illegible]
Mrs Pratt
Mr [illegible]
Mr Caldwell
Mr [illegible]
Captain and Mrs Gwynne
Lieut. and Mrs Fleming & infant

FROM ANCONA.—Mr E Hosking.

FROM BRINDISI.

Colonel and Mrs Wilkinson
Captain H W[illegible]
Dr McKenzie
Mr Schalch
Dr Wood
Mr J G Noble
Mr and Mrs Foote
Mr C Kelley
Mr Elmore
Major Austin
Mr Byng

FROM SUEZ.

Col and Mrs L[illegible]
Mr E W[illegible]

FROM ADEN.

Mr and Miss [illegible]
Gunner Stansford
J N A Millar
16 natives.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, October 2.)

THE German Parliament will be opened on Oct. 18, probably by Prince Bismarck, who will then return to Varzin.

News from Spain informs us that three squadrons of Carlist cavalry have been decimated by the artillery and cavalry of Moriones at Barasoain. Signs of disruption have begun to appear among the Carlists in the north. Some of the leaders have recognised the Republican authorities, and others have, it is said, been shot by Don Carlos for demanding peace. The Carlist Juntas in Biscay are also said to be asking for peace.

The Prince of Wales has left Copenhagen for Sweden, and with the Princess and her children will return to England next month. Great festivities have taken place at Copenhagen in honour of the visit of the English prince and princess.

The Sublime Porte has officially recognised the Government of Spain, and has sent two Turkish men-of-war to the Spanish coast.

The Queen and the junior members of the royal family are in good health at Balmoral. Her Majesty has paid two visits to the Glassalt Shield in the course of the past week.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have accepted an invitation to visit Birmingham next week.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has been paying a visit to Liverpool for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of a new Art Gallery. The Duke also attended the opening ceremony of the musical festival in the same town.

The pecuniary affairs of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having of late been the cause of much discussion in public circles, the *Times* newspaper has given a full explanation of the circumstances; and, at the same time, gives the most explicit contradiction to all previous rumours concerning the alleged inability of His Royal Highness to meet his liabilities.

The Prince of Wales, it is now stated, has consented to accept the Grand Mastership of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England.

The health of Mr. John Laird, M.P., is in a very precarious condition.

It is reported that a committee is about to be appointed to inquire into the present scale of victualling of troops on board Her Majesty's Indian troopships.

At daybreak this morning a terrific explosion occurred on the Regent's Canal, near Regent's Park, from a barge laden with blasting powder, which has caused injury to over a thousand houses, sacrificed several lives, and has also injured many other persons. The noise and shock of the explosion were heard for several miles round.

Two more deaths (Mrs. Coote and Mr. Beart), have occurred in connection with the late terrible railway accident at Thorpe, near Norwich, which brings the fatalities up to twenty-five. The inquiry of the Norwich city coroner has terminated in a verdict of manslaughter against Cooper the night inspector, and Robson the telegraph clerk, and they have been committed for trial. The Board of Trade inquiry has not yet terminated.

The performance of the opera of *Il Talismano* in [illegible], has incurred the severe censure of Cardinal [illegible], who at once issued a pastoral to his clergy denouncing the performance. The managers of the [illegible] house the next evening modified the performance to prevent a disturbance, which was evidently [illegible].

Mr. Disraeli has abandoned his intention of visiting [illegible] this year, much to the disappointment of the people.

The Bank rate remains at 3 per cent., but it is asserted the return issued yesterday would have justified an advance to 4 per cent.

The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have declared a dividend at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 30th of June last.

[illegible] Oriental Bank dividend for the six months ending 30th June last, was proposed at the meeting of October 2[illegible] will be 30s. a share, or at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China to be held on October 21, the directors will recommend an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the six months ended June 30.

The directors of the Eastern Extension (Australasia and China) Telegraph Company have declared an interim dividend for the quarter ended June 30 of 3s per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The directors of Reuter's Telegram Company have declared the usual interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ended June 30 last.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Hon. Percy Stanhope; Admiral Schomberg; Major C. W. Maude, Bo. Ret.; General Montague Johnstone; J. Davidson, Esq., late Ben. C. S.; Ex-Inspector Field; Com. J. Adamson, R.N.; Surg.-Maj. S. C. G. Chuckerbutty, Ben. M. S.; Capt H Cotton, late Ben Art; W. Masters, Esq, J.P., for Canterbury; Maj V. King, late 95th Reg.

THE MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

(Before Mr. G. P. Cooke, Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain THOMAS HARRISON, of the screw s.s. Parsee, of North Shields.)

The hearing of this case was resumed yesterday, when the following evidence was taken:—

Edmund Dawker, sworn—I am chief officer of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Almora. Her registered tonnage is 2,606 (gross) 350 H.P. She was built at Dumbarton in 1873. We arrived at Bombay outer roads on the night of the 30th, and anchored there. It was then about 11 o'clock. The pilot came on board at about 5-20. Anchor was weighed next morning at daylight, and the vessel proceeded to the harbour. I was at my station on the forecastle head. [illegible] of the [illegible] when the accident occurred. It was then between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. When I first noticed the salt boat [illegible] yards off [illegible], when I drew the pilot's attention to her. She was under sail. I called out to the pilot, "Boat right ahead." Our crew called out to the boat's crew and waved their hands for them to pass to starboard, they appeared to get confused and brought the boat up to the wind and got her aback. She then drifted with the tide and came into collision with the steamer. Our bow caught the salt boat's starboard quarter, and the boat stood round with her head towards the steamer's stern, and came along the side of the steamer right out. I saw her at anchor about 300 yards astern shortly afterwards. I believe the crew of the boat, when I first saw her, had their oars shipped ready for pulling. I did not see them lowered, but am sure they did not do so until after they had passed the centre of the ship. I think the wind was about N. N. E. Light breeze. Strong ebb tide. I do not know what orders were given in the engine-room. I know the steamer's weigh had been stopped. She was scarcely going over ground. After I drew the attention of the pilot to the boat, I do not think the steamer's course was altered much. Not more than half a point. After I first saw that boat, my attention was fixed upon her until the accident occurred. I did not notice after I had drawn the pilot's attention to the boat that the steamer's bow canted to starboard. I should say we were passing the Ethiopia at the time. I first drew the pilot's attention to the salt boat. We were about a ship's length abreast of the Ethiopia when we passed, say 100 yards. We sent a ship's boat to the salt boat to see if she needed assistance, as I heard she was making water. The four officers were in charge. I think four minutes elapsed from the time that I drew the pilot's attention to the salt boat and the collision. I hold a master's certificate granted by the Government of India, No. 910 dated June 1874. I also hold a chief mate's certificate from the Board of Trade issued in 1869. I account for the accident through the carelessness of the boatmen getting confused and bringing their boat up into the wind so she got all aback and drifted with the strong ebb tide across the steamer's bows. If the boat had kept on her course as I first saw her she would have crossed clear of us.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lee Warner—The length of our ship is 365 feet over all. The captain, Mr. Daniel Mac[illegible], was on board a ship then. He is now in command of the s.s. Punjaub and has gone to the Persian Gulf. I was stationed on the look-out. The s.s. Almora at the time I first saw the salt boat could not have swerved aside with danger. She might not have been able to right herself again or might have run foul of the Ethiopia and another ship which was anchored on our starboard side about 200 yards.

Thomas E. [illegible], sworn—I am third officer of the s.s. Almora. I hold a second officer's certificate from the Board of Trade issued to me about eighteen months ago. I remember the morning of the 1st October, instant. I remember the accident occurring. I first noticed the salt boat. I was on the bridge. It was about five or seven minutes before the accident occurred. She was a little on the port bow, going across our bow. She was close hauled on the port tack. She was [illegible] yards off from the steamer. The steamer was going at half speed when we first saw the boat. The engines were stopped a minute or two after we saw the boat, and almost immediately afterwards the order was given to turn astern. The engines turned astern. The steamer's weigh was not altogether stopped. I think she must have been going from two to three knots when she struck the boat. I cannot say whether the steamer's course was altered after we first noticed the salt boat as I was stationed at the telegraph. After the collision took place the order was given to go slow ahead. I was stationed a little on the starboard side of the bridge. After the collision I noticed the boat dropped astern. She passed close alongside of the steamer. The boat's sail was up as she was drifting past the bridge. I particularly noticed when the salt cargo boat was [illegible] that the sail was shaking. [illegible] I did not notice that the sail got back.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lee Warner—I saw the boat's anchor drop after she got astern of us. She drifted past us, head on, almost the same way as the steamer. When she was struck we were going at the rate of 2 or 3 knots. I meant through the water, not over the ground.

Thomas Walton Leighton, sworn—I was 4th officer on board the s.s. Almora on the 1st October instant. I hold a second mate's certificate from the Board of Trade dated 1st October 1873. I remember the steamer coming up the harbour on the morning of the 1st. I was stationed on the rail to pass the word along. I first noticed the salt boat when the chief officer sang out to me about her. I passed the word to the bridge. I could not tell from where I was stationed at what distance the cargo boat first was. When I noticed her we were on the point of colliding. She was then across our bow. Her sail was up and it was shaking. The starboard side of the steamer's stem struck the salt boat on her starboard quarter. After the boat was struck she turned round about with her head away from us twenty-five or thirty degrees. As she went past us she recovered her former position slightly. I did not notice (after I passed the word to the bridge) that the course of the steamer was altered. At the time I passed the word the steamer was going about a couple of knots through the water. After I passed the word the steamer was going slower all the time when she stopped altogether. At the time I passed the word the Ethiopia was bearing about a point or point and a quarter on our port quarter about 200 yards distance. A sailing vessel was at anchor on the other side of us, a point or two abaft the beam on our starboard side. I account for the accident by the boat luffing up in the wind and stopping our way.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lee Warner—About three minutes after the accident, the steamer's jolly boat was lowered and I went in her with four men to the salt boat. I found her about 150 yards almost astern of us lying at anchor. Her sail was lowered.

To the Court—I remained close alongside of her. I did not board her. I was alongside of her until the water was washing over her gunwale. She was leaking badly when I first went alongside of her. I noticed three planks on her starboard quarter were broken through. Nothing could have been done at that time to prevent her sinking. She sank about a quarter of an hour after the steamer struck her. I noticed about 6 or 7 people on board the salt boat as I went alongside. They escaped on board two or three tonies which were alongside of the salt boat.

To Mr. Lee Warner—The boat's crew did not make any complaint to me but seemed quite rejoiced at the idea of their boat sinking. I do not know with what the boat was loaded. They saved their water cask and their sail.

The Court here rose for tiffin.

On the Court sitting again the evidence of the chief engineer of the Almora was taken as follows:—

James Simpson, sworn—I am chief engineer on board the s.s. Almora. I remember the morning of the 1st instant. The engines were put in motion that morning between six and seven o'clock. I remained in the engine room till about the time the accident occurred. I noticed a boat floating past after the accident occurred. I had been on deck watching the telegraph. The steamer's engines had stopped when I saw the boat drifting past. They had been stopped to the best of my recollection about three or four minutes. I heard an order given by the telegraph to turn astern. That order was given just as I saw the boat drifting past the steamer. The engines were turned astern for a short time. Then an order was given to go ahead again slowly.

Cross-examined by Mr Lee Warner—I did not know that there had been an accident till I noticed a plank had been knocked out of the stern of the salt boat and I saw the men preparing their rope and anchor to let go. The boat drifted past the steamer with her stern towards the steamer's bow.

The evidence of one or two natives was then taken and the case was adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock.

SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH OCTOBER 1874.

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 10th fallen 1 foot 4 inches. Portion of trunk road above Sultee carried away. Slight rain in Jungree on 27th ultimo. Fever prevalent. Weather warm.

Shikarpur.—Khareef harvest progressing. Great preparations being made for rabi cultivation. Fever increasing.

Hyderabad.—Fever everywhere but not of fatal type. Days warm, nights cool. Nurra floods subsiding. Khurif crops being reaped.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowing continues; prospects good. Mornings cold. Fever and cattle disease reported.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Kaira.—Crops good. Fever continues.

Surat.—Reaping commenced. Fever continues.

Broach.—Standing crops good. Sowing of wheat commenced. Fever continues.

Khandeish.—Cotton crop good, except in north-east talukas. Picking commenced. Public health good.

Nasik.—Rain 49 cents; more wanted in Dindori and [illegible] for rabi sowing. Crops and public health good. Cotton for most part satisfactory.

Tanna.—Weather and public health good. Fever in Mahim, Wada, Shahpur and Murbad talukas. Cattle disease in Mahim, Shapur, and Murbar talukas. Reaping of early rice crops commenced in Wada and [illegible] talukas.

Poona.—Rain 1 inch 65 cents fallen in Indapur and Purandhur only. Khurif crops doing well. Sowing of rabi commenced in some talukas. Cattle disease slightly exists in Indapur, Bhimthadi and Haveli, and fever in Indapur. Climate and public health good.

Ahmednuggur.—Rain 1 inch 81 cents. Sowing of rabi progressing. Slight cattle disease in Kopergaon and Shevgaon talukas. Crops and health good.

Sholapur.—Rain 43 cents. Sowing of rabi in progress. Cotton crops good.

Satara.—Rain 70 cents. Crops good except at Maun, Koregaon, and Malsiras, where they have suffered slightly from excessive rain. Sowing of rabi still in progress. Slight fever and bowel complaint in Walwa. Fever and cough at Mahableshwar.

Belgaum.—Rain 92 cents. Fine weather improving crops. Rice crops very good.

Dharwar.—Rain moderate. Rice crops good, others slightly damaged. Cotton sowing still in progress. Fever and ague prevail slightly.

Kanara.—Rain 1 inch 50 cents at Karwar. Crops good. Reaping in progress on coast. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent.

Kaladgi.—Rain 10 cents. Thunder. Crops doing pretty well. Health good.

Rajkote and Wudwan.—Crops and health in the same state as before.

Baroda.—Cotton and other crops thriving. Fever still prevailing.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 12th instant). Rain 19 cents. Rice and other crops thriving.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 6th instant). Rain 2 inches 46 cents. Reaping of early crops in progress. Injury from insects to rice crops in the Sangameshwur, Deogur and Khed talukas. Dysentery, fever and cattle-disease gradually disappearing in Ratnagiri. Slight fever in Khed taluka, and cattle-disease in that taluka and in the village of Dabholi in Vingorla Peita.

INDIAN NEWS.

THE RAINS AT SECUNDERABAD.—Our correspondent at Secunderabad, writing on the 17th instant, says:—The rains at Secunderabad have been unusually heavy this year, the fall being much above the average. In consequence of the heavy showers of Tuesday and Wednesday last, the bund of a tank at Bolarum gave way. The [illegible] rushed down to the Dhobie Tank, which lies a short distance below it, destroying the crops and tearing up the roads which lay in its route. The Dhobie Tank is a tolerably-sized sheet of water, situated south-west of the Gun Rock. It is now filled to overflowing, the surplus water escaping in a cascade at the lowest level of the bund. There are several other tanks in this [illegible] valley, the drainage of which finally terminates in the great Hussein Saugor.—*Madras Times.*

A WOMAN SEIZED BY AN ALLIGATOR.—Those Nimrods who don't intend to go out of town during the present vacation may find some occupation for their leisure hours by going in quest of a large-sized alligator that has recently taken up his abode in the main creek of the Salt Water Lake about its junction with the canal. It gave notice of its arrival by seizing a dog, next killed a cow, and wound up last week with a human being. The circumstances of the last encounter are very peculiar. An old woman under cover of darkness set out some distance from her dwelling to steal fish. While engaged in annexing the contents of a trap, she was seized on the leg by the aforesaid alligator, whereupon she made such a noise that some fishermen, who were close by, came to her aid and rescued her from being dragged away. She lingered for two days, and died yesterday week. Her death has created panic among the fishermen, as their work requires them to be constantly in the water, where they are liable to be attacked at any moment.—*Indian Daily News.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SERVICES.—In retiring from the office of Director and Treasurer of the Monegar Choultry Mr. T. G. Clarke, the late Senior Magistrate of Police, Madras, says:—"It is with unfeigned regret that I tender my resignation of the office of Director and Treasurer of the Monegar Choultry. For nearly thirty years I have been engaged in the active management of this magnificent Charity, and would not now sever my connection with it were it not that my plans of life will lead me away from Madras for some time at least, and I feel that this interruption would not be for the good of the institution. But, although thus compelled to retire from the official direction of the affairs of the Choultry, my personal interest will continue unabated, and I shall always be warmly concerned in its prosperity." In accepting this resignation, His Excellency the Governor in Council has placed on record his great regret that Mr. T. G. Clarke's connexion with the Choultry should terminate, and his high sense of the important nature of the services which, as one of the Directors and as Treasurer, have been rendered by that gentleman to the Charity for so lengthened a period.

DOORGA POOJAH FESTIVAL IN CALCUTTA.—The usual nautches connected with the annual festival of the Hindoos commenced on Saturday evening, and, as usual, invitations were liberally distributed. The Rajbarree of the Sobha Bazar family appeared to be the head-quarters, and the usual preparations were made to do honour to the occasion, and to amuse the visitors. The guests were kindly and courteously received by Rajah Harendra Krishna. There was a troupe of gymnasts, who manifested their agility in jumping, tumbling, and on the trapeze. There were several nautch girls from Lucknow and other places, who sang in a style that could not be attained by prima donnas at the Italian Opera. Large numbers of people visited the house during the evening, and even after midnight the cry was still "they come." In the house of the late Rajah Sir Radhakanta there were also nautches, and guests were hospitably entertained. Amongst the visitors to the former house were the French Opera troupe, and we understand that M. and Madame Duplace took a lesson in singing, and Mr. Hirlemann in music, as did also Signor [illegible] on the violin.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE MADRAS HUNT.—The general meeting of subscribers to the Madras Hunt, which was called by advertisement some days ago, was held yesterday (10th) evening, in the Strangers' Room of the Club. There was a pretty good attendance of gentlemen interested in the "noble sport," and a determination was shown not to allow the institution to collapse this year, and was reported for some time it would, for want of funds. The subscription book, though only quite recently opened, showed a promised sum of Rs. 2,100, and it is expected in the course of the next few weeks that the minimum amount required to keep up the reduced pack, viz., Rs. 6,000, will have been collected. The hounds are daily expected from London by the steamer Aratoon Apcar, and if the monsoon is not a heavy one, hunting will probably begin by the latter end of next month or early in December. We trust that all sportsmen will readily come forward and help the Committee of the Hunt, by sending liberal subscriptions to Mr. A. V. Dunlop Best, who has succeeded Mr. J. A. Boyson, the late hard-working and popular Secretary, as that gentleman is homeward bound in the course of the next few months. Mr. Lodwick was elected master at the same time, in place of Major Beresford, resigned.—*Madras Mail.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION ON THE REGENT'S CANAL.

This morning, exactly at five o'clock, the inhabitants of the Regent's Park and its neighbourhood were startled from their sleep by a terrific explosion, which shook the houses to their foundations. Of course the streets were soon filled with people anxious to ascertain the cause of their fright, and various reports were afloat, but at length it became known that a barge laden with gunpowder had exploded on the Regent's Canal. The barge, named the *Tilbury*, belonged to the Grand Junction Canal Company, and was towed up the canal from Limehouse, with several others by a tug. The scene of the disaster is the Avenue-road Bridge, leading to North Gate. Nothing is yet known as to how the explosion was caused; but its results are serious in the extreme. The barge must have been standing under the bridge for this structure is utterly demolished, nothing but the abutments on either side of the embankment remaining. Iron girders, pillars, and brickwork lie in utter confusion below, choking up the canal, the traffic on which is, of course, completely stopped. The lodge of the park-keeper at North Gate is utterly destroyed, a few only of the bare walls standing, while the embankment is torn up for yards all round, and the trees are rent and disfigured, many of them being almost wholly denuded of branches and leaves.

As to loss of life its full extent is not yet known, inasmuch as it is uncertain how many men were on the barge. Three dead bodies have been recovered so far. One is that of a boy who was found lying on the embankment; the other two are those of men, dragged up from the bed of the canal. It is feared that there are others buried beneath the debris of the bridge, which in falling has almost entirely covered up the barge. The occupants of the lodge have escaped with comparatively slight injuries. A second barge is partially destroyed, and lies sunk in the canal. The men engaged on this barge were seriously injured, and had to be taken to the hospital.

The shock of the explosion was felt for many miles around, even as far off as Barnet on the one side, and Peckham-rye on the other. In the neighbourhood of the explosion the houses are terribly shattered, and some of the villas which are situated in or surround the park, are almost wrecked; windows, roofs, and walls being cracked and broken, and in many instances the furniture of the rooms is destroyed. The people were thrown from their beds by the shock, and one person is reported to have died in Milton-street, Blandford square, from fright. The excitement in the neighbourhood was intense, and the people rushed out from their houses, men, women, and children, in their night-dresses in a frantic state.

As early as six o'clock this morning, and in spite of torrents of rain, crowds had flocked to the park to view the scene. The men of the fire brigade and metropolitan police are on the spot, busily engaged amid the ruins and in dragging the canal.

A reporter, who visited the spot at eleven o'clock, writes:—

The destruction caused by the explosion is indescribable, and the picture of desolation which the neighbourhood presents is distressing in the extreme. The North Gate bridge is blown to atoms, and the debris lies in the canal completely blocking up the channel. A strong smell of gas and the ends of the broken mains show that the gas is escaping in the ruins. The iron pillars which, two feet in diameter, formed the piers, lie about in all directions, some of them broken in many pieces. North Lodge is a complete wreck, and the houses in Park-road have not only the windows broken, but the frames are blown in, and in some cases the brick-work and masonry are so much cracked that the inhabitants dare not remain. The rain, too, is beating in at the openings with great violence. Within the circuit of half a mile there are on all sides evidences of the terrific force of the explosion. Corner houses seem to have suffered most, especially one at the corner of St. James's-terrace, and it has been found necessary to stop the traffic in many of the streets. The attempts of the occupants to keep out the wet by nailing carpets, curtains, or sheets, at the windows, give the streets an extraordinary appearance, and to see many of the poorer people standing at their doors with the effects of the fright still on their faces, afraid to go within and afraid to leave, is sad beyond measure. Fortunately the south side of the canal at this point is free from houses, but the Baptist College show that had there been houses on the park side they would have suffered equally with those on the north. The neighbourhood is thronged with people, and though the rain is pouring, the police have the greatest difficulty in keeping the crowd from the dangerous places.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Two o'clock.—Two dead bodies have been conveyed to Marylebone workhouse to await a coroner's inquest. The person who is mentioned above as having been frightened to death in Milton street was named Anstead. She is a sister of the porter at Marylebone police court.

Part of the keel of the barge containing the gunpowder was blown a distance of 200 yards, and fell on the roof of a house, penetrating to the very basement. Strange to say, it occasioned no injury to the inmates.

The destruction of property appears to be greater than had been imagined, but there seems good reason to hope that very few persons have been killed or seriously injured.

Captain Shaw reports that the fire brigade were turned out at six minutes past five to an explosion on the Regent's Canal. It was found that one 'monkey boat' laden with four tons of gunpowder had blown up. Four other 'monkey boats' had been sunk by the explosion. Three persons were missing. Two of their bodies were afterwards found in the canal. The buildings for a quarter of a mile around the scene of the disaster were shaken, and many trees in Regent's Park were uprooted. The bridge over the canal was destroyed. Captain Shaw mentions a report that seven persons are missing.

The second edition of the *Times* say:—There are said to have been several narrow escapes. One of the most remarkable of these occurred at No. [illegible], St. John's-terrace, Primrose-hill, the residence of Mr. Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Bell were in bed on the first floor in a room facing the explosion. The window before their bed was blown into the room and upon their bed, the wall at their back was forced into the adjoining room, and their bed covered with glass and rubbish. They themselves are uninjured. The house is considerably damaged.

In a special edition of the *Daily Telegraph* we read—North House, a handsome villa, standing prominently within its own grounds, opposite the North Gate, is a complete wreck. The garden wall and railings were blown down, and the habitation looks as if it had been taken by assault after a desperate resistance.

Three o'clock.—The latest inquiries made upon the spot add little to the particulars stated above. No one as yet can throw any light whatever upon the origin of the disaster. Of the four boats which were being taken on by the steam tug, that containing the explosive substances was the third in order. The first two boats and the last contained general merchandise. As to the contents of the third various information is given, though it is generally affirmed that it contained not four but two tons of gunpowder, which is said to be the limit imposed to the amount of such substances which a barge may carry. Others affirm that the boat contained petroleum. It is remarkable that the only part of the boat which remains visible, is that upon which its name is painted—the word Tilbury being [illegible] legible above the water's edge. The boats, each of which was in charge of three men, were on their way to Derby.

Various estimates of the amount of damage done by the explosion are given, ranging even so high as half a million. But of course it will be some time before any accurate particulars can be obtained upon this head. When it is borne in mind, however, that for the whole length, not less than a mile, of the Albion-road, from the York and Albany to St. John's-wood Church, there is not a house which is not more or less seriously injured both outside and inside, it is evident that it will require a large sum of money to make good the damage. It is not only the houses directly facing the Park which are injured, but even those lying behind them for a considerable distance.

More favourable hopes are now entertained as to the destruction of life. It is even said that the deaths do [illegible] of the unfortunate boat in which the explosion occurred.

The rain, which has ceased this afternoon, had an effect apparently in diminishing the crowds who have flocked to the scene. The Albion-road is in parts almost impassable, and people are still wending thither from all directions. Both sides of the canal, throughout its whole distance along this road, are thronged with spectators, whose interest is by no means overcome by the wet and mud.

Major Majendie, the Government Inspector, arrived on the spot in the course of the afternoon.

It is evident, from the nature of the case, that, bad as the disaster is already known to be, its true proportions will not be fully ascertained for some time.

The subject of the explosion was referred to at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works this afternoon. It seems that some time ago the Bromley chemical works were on fire, and it has been stated that as the conflagration was at its height a barge loaded with thirty tons of gunpowder passed within twenty-five yards of the building. Since then the Thames Conservancy Board have been actively engaged in investigating the matter, but up to the present nothing has transpired to throw light on the subject. Mr. R. Cooke now moved a resolution, substantially confirming this information, and adding that large pieces of lighted timber actually fell upon the deck of the barge as it passed along. He thought these facts should be ascertained and confirmed if possible. There was abundant room for fresh regulations on the transit of gunpowder. He moved, therefore, that Captain Shaw be instructed to report on the matter. Mr. Richardson seconded the resolution, remarking that, especially after the explosion of this morning, it was obvious that something must be done. This course was unanimously decided on.

It is noteworthy that in Portland-terrace, every house in which is more or less scattered, the Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System is situate.

The house of Mr. Justice Lush, in the Avenue-road, is among those seriously damaged.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, [illegible] Octr. 2.

(*The Globe.*)

Some idea of the extent of the disaster can be obtained by a walk in the neighbouring streets. The railings in front of the houses close at hand have been torn down, and the trees close to the bridge stripped of their leaves and branches. A house at the corner of the Avenue-road is completely wrecked, and this is only one of a great number in a similar condition. Though this dwelling does not appear to have been structurally injured, that is to say, the walls are not in any apparent danger, though they were shaken by the explosion, the slates are nearly all off, or moved from the rafters. The windows are, of course all blown in, the sashes with them in some instances, and several mirrors are broken and the glass scattered on the floor. Two large chandeliers in the dining-room were stripped of their pendants and glass ornaments, which now lie at the bottom of the white holland covers. But an appearance of utter desolation and wreck is given to the place by the fall of the plaster. Several of the doors were wrenched off their hinges, taking with them the door-posts and jambs, and carrying with them the lath and plaster partitions between the lower rooms. The ceilings of this house fell [illegible], and one of the drawing-rooms lies upon a new carpet apparently entire, and as if it had been divided from the lath with a knife. There are heaps of plaster on all the stairs, and on all the beds and furniture, which have been turned and twisted round in all sorts of directions. The damage seems to have been felt most in the direction of Portland Town, though the houses in the vicinity for at least half a mile felt the shock. In several instances people have indulged in the reprehensible practice of sweeping the broken glasses into the gutters, by which the feet of horses and pedestrians, especially children, run great risk of injury. Cases of personal injury appear fortunately to be few, and those that have taken place seem in most instances to have been caused by falling pieces of glass and plaster. Many persons, strange to say, have no recollection of the noise, their first alarm being caused by something falling upon them. The damage done has been enormous, and it will be in most instances the personal and direct loss of the tenants, as most fire insurance companies decline to insure their customers against loss from explosions by gunpowder.

Mr. Albert Golden, of Acacia-place, St. John's-wood, sends us the following account of his experience of the explosion:—

My house, which is ten minutes' walk from the scene of the disaster, and everything that was in it, were literally shaken from top to bottom. For half a minute everything seemed alive; even the bedstead was lifted. Fortunately we had no windows broken; but three minutes' walk from my house towards the park, at once showed the dreadful havoc which had been made. In less than a moment windows were broken, wood work was torn away, roofs were taken off, the contents of shops were lying on the pavement, the insides being perfectly riddled. Henry-street, Charles-street, Frederick-street, Townshend-road, Acacia-road, the north end of Avenue road, had scarcely a pane of glass complete in any window. A portion of stone was hurled from the park into a garden in the Acacia-road, a distance of something like five hundred yards, and embedded itself in the ground. On walking lower down towards the Park the destruction was still greater. The houses immediately opposite the Park, extending from Charles-street to Primrose-hill looked a wreck. Every window was broken and damage was done to a great extent. Two large mansions, one at the corner of the Townshend-road, and the other at the corner of the Avenue-road facing the dreadful scene, were much damaged. But further down, by the water side, the scene was worse. The park-keeper's lodge called the North Lodge, facing the Avenue-road, and looking at the back into the canal, was a deplorable sight; every window being broken, and part of the roof torn off. The walls were cracked and torn away, the back part facing the canal being left open to view.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' AFFAIRS.

For a long time rumours, occasionally taking the form of definite and circumstantial statements, have been current on a subject which, however delicate, cannot be prevented from becoming a matter of public concern. The expenditure and the supposed pecuniary position of the Prince of Wales have been freely discussed, gossip has busied itself with the probability of an appeal to Parliament, and within the last week or two a paragraph professing to give important information with respect to the relief of the Prince from his embarrassments has appeared in English newspapers and been largely circulated on the Continent. The time has arrived for giving a denial to statements which, if not contradicted, many will suppose to have been admitted. It has been stated that the debts of the Prince of Wales amount to an enormous sum,—one foreign journal places them at £600,000,—that the propriety of applying to Parliament for the means to pay them was considered by the late Premier, that the project was abandoned through a mistrust of the temper in which it would be received, and that, finally, Her Majesty had taken upon herself to free the Prince from his liabilities. Such statements as these being made and widely believed, it is well they should be definitively contradicted and the true position of the Prince's affairs made known. A more accurate knowledge of the subject than now seems to prevail might easily be attained, for there is neither mystery nor concealment in the accounts, and they have been regularly audited since the Prince came of age in 1862. No such laxity in the administration of the Prince's affairs is possible as could afford any substantial basis for the rumours which are abroad. The income of the Prince of Wales is derived from the annual grant made under the authority of Parliament and from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. These have hitherto sufficed for the maintenance of the Prince's establishment, notwithstanding the expenses which he has incurred by having from the time he came of age, largely represented the sovereignty of England. At the present time the unpaid claims before his Royal Highness's Controller amount to little more than a third of the Prince's annual income, and with the exception of one or two accounts unsettled from peculiar circumstances, there is at present no bill on the list of more than one year's standing. The payments are periodically audited by Sir William Anderson. They are regulated by the balances in the banker's hands and balances on this 1st of October will be more than sufficient to meet every claim on the Prince. This being the case, it need not be said that the rumours of serious debt and embarrassment have no substantial basis. They have arisen from misapprehension of the real facts, and these it may be as well to state.

It is true that the Prince has not been able to live within his income. From his first entrance into public life the expenses of his position were larger than had been anticipated. Immediately upon his marriage he was called upon to assume a relation to English society and to foreign Royalties which does not necessarily, or even usually, fall to subjects, however near the Throne. We all bear in mind that the Prince of Wales represented the Royal House of England for ten years in visits to the chief Courts of Europe, and has been burdened with the expenditure required to discharge these duties. In Paris and Vienna, on the banks of the Suez Canal, or amid the splendours of the Russian capital, the Heir to the British Throne has been more than an ordinary Prince, and could not, without what would seem unworthy parsimony, avoid incurring great expenses. A large retinue, long journeys, and a hundred minor but necessary outlays would strain a far larger income than the Prince has ever received. These, however, do not represent a heavier charge on his resources than do his duties at home. The position in London society of the occupants of Marlborough House need not be dwelt upon. To meet all these calls the Prince has an income which at the time of its settlement was estimated at £100,000 a year. As was remarked by the late Lord Derby, this is an income exceeded by the revenues of many private Peers. Still more is this the case now, when some of our leading nobles have been heaping up money for years past from coal and iron, houses and docks. The nearly fixed income of the Prince of Wales cannot enter into competition with the enormous wealth possessed by the highest section of English society. Nor is it, indeed, for a moment to be desired that the provision assigned by Parliament for the Prince's maintenance in a manner befitting his position should be measured by any extravagant standard of luxurious expenditure. But, taking into account the inevitable outgoings of very large incomes when associated with high rank and responsibility, we are not surprised to learn that the Prince's expenditure has exceeded his income. The excess, however, has been provided from funds which legitimately belong to the Prince of Wales, and are, in fact, his private property. During his minority the revenues derived from the Duchy of Cornwall, carefully administered under the supervision of the late Prince Consort, were allowed to accumulate. Large sums out of this fund were laid out on the purchase of a pleasant, but not very profitable, demesne, and on making those alterations and improvements which are commonly incidental to the purchase of an estate. It must be remembered that the Prince had at once to assume the mode of life customary with an English nobleman while having to provide out of his own resources the whole apparatus with which an ordinary English country gentleman finds himself on starting in life provided by the care and at the cost of those who have represented the family and the estate before him. Nevertheless, there still remains enough from the Duchy of Cornwall accumulations to cover the yearly deficits of the Prince's establishment. The Trustees sell out stock to the amount required to pay the claims on the establishment, which is thus kept clear of debt, except in respect of such recent accounts as those we have already mentioned. From £10,000 to £20,000 has been annually required for this purpose. The Prince has thus hitherto relied on his own means, and though, no doubt it is a misfortune to be living on capital, still this is a very different state of things from that which the popular rumours represent. A time may come when this resource will be exhausted, but the Prince has too proud a sense of his own position and the relation in which he stands to Her Majesty and to the country to seek of either a release from liabilities which he has incurred on his own responsibility, however inseparable these may be from the duties he is called upon to perform.

In placing before the public the true state of the Prince's affairs, we feel that it is best to refrain from any further comment. Every one will have the *data* for forming an opinion, and we do not know that we could add anything of importance. The country will learn with satisfaction that the rumours so long prevalent have no foundation, and that the Heir to the Throne is content to draw on his own resources. The public interest on the subject has not been altogether mere idle curiosity, for political history records the vast sums which the nation has been called upon to pay for former Sovereigns and Princes of the Blood. The days of such thoughtless profusion will never return, but even in the present age the nation, we believe, will always feel not only its pride but its interests involved in the maintenance of its Royal House in a state of fitting splendour.—*Times*, Oct. 1.

Upon the same subject, the *Echo*, which has been amongst the first of the metropolitan papers to allude to it, says:—"It is probable that his royal highness would not have authorised this complete explanation had not the report attained recently upon the Continent an apparent foundation of truth, which has never been accorded to it in the United Kingdom. *Kladderadatsch* of Berlin has in its latest number a cartoon representing the Prince of Wales painfully striving and failing to raise a weight marked £600,000, while the crowd which surround him are presenting I. O. U.'s for various sums of £10,000, £20,000, and £40,000. It was only to be expected that when the *Punch* of the capital in which his imperial brother-in-law is Crown Prince, thus referred to the matter as on merely obscure and gossiping report, but as a precise fact, the prince should think it incumbent upon himself to enable the great English journal, which is no less respected on the Continent than at home, to make a complete and satisfactory exposition of his royal highness's affairs."

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 22nd October, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 81.

CARWAR, 22nd October, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 83, barometer 29.90.

MANGALORE, 22nd October, 10-50 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer maximum 81, minimum 75, wet-bulb 75, barometer 29.8[illegible], rainfall 11 inches 24 cents.

T[illegible], 22nd October, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 84, barometer 29.75.

VENGORLA, 22nd October, 6 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west mild, thermometer 84.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—All diseases springing from bad blood, miasmatic districts, or overheated atmospheres can be [illegible] by these noble remedies. Fever, ague, influenza, bronchitis, asthma, stomach complaints, and bilious disorders are easily [illegible] and speedily conquered by these unrivalled medicaments. Both act harmoniously in preserving the pure and best qualities of the body, and in expelling all that is redundant, effete, or corrupt. Thus the cure is not slight and ephemeral, but complete and permanent, as thousands who have personally tested their power have gratefully testified. Invalids in all quarters of the globe, whose listlessness, languid and shallowness of complexion warned them and their friends of some undermining disease, have been thoroughly renovated by Holloway's remedies.

THE TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH.

(*Spectator.*)

It seems nearly certain that the Government of the United States will once more be compelled to interfere with the strong hand for the preservation of order in the Southern States, and it is hard to fix a limit at which the interference of the Central Power ought to be checked. The condition of the South has for some time presented a problem that is nearly insoluble, and that is certainly not to be solved by merely putting down local revolts, or controlling the reviving spirit of Ku-Klux violence. It is impossible to suppose that the White League of Louisiana, who have risen in insurrection against the corrupt rule of Governor Kellogg, and who in deposing the State authorities have coerced the Federal forces which gave shelter to the defeated faction in the Custom House at New Orleans, can have seriously entertained the notion of levying war against the Union. It is true that the Federal Army has been reduced to very scanty numbers, that it has to keep watch and ward over an immense territory, and that with Indian troubles on its hands throughout the whole of the Western prairie country, the Government of Washington could hardly afford to concentrate a very large force, for anything short of an absolute necessity, in the Gulf States. It is also true that the white population of the South have been accustomed to a life of violence, that a large proportion of them have received a military training in the Civil War, and that the risks of an insurrection do not carry for them the terrors that they would bring to a more peaceful and orderly community. Moreover it may be admitted that the Southern Whites have been subjected, since the war, to social and political conditions which must have been very hard to bear, and that it would be hardly surprising if their patience were now worn out. We do not say that their anger is reasonable, or that the means they have taken of showing their indignation as what they deem [illegible] are not subversive of every principle of government, Republican or otherwise; we merely note the fact that such a seething mass of discontent is in a state of upheaval throughout the South, and must be reckoned with, whatever be the policy adopted by the Federal Government. All these elements of disturbance, however—the misrule of the Negroes, the irritation of the White people and their readiness to resort to violent methods of redress, and finally, the apparent weakness of the Central Power—are scarcely sufficient to kindle a "war of races," in view of the tremendous reserve of strength that the Government at Washington has behind it. This is nothing less than the energetic embodied will of all the North and West, the whole fighting-power that carried the cause of the Union to a triumphant issue ten years ago. If the Whites of Louisiana had been unwise enough to try a fall with the forces of the United States, they would have quickly discovered that they had imperilled their chances of success in the struggle against Negro and Negrophilist misgovernment, and that they had compromised the position of their own race and class in the other States of the South.

The insurrection which has wrested the city of New Orleans out of the hands of Governor Kellogg's Government, and for a moment dispossessed the pro-Negro party of power, is the most conspicuous manifestation of the excited feelings of the Southern Whites, but not, perhaps, the most dangerously significant. Its history, though as yet we have only a bare telegraphic outline of it, is very simple. Some two years ago, the local authority in the State of Louisiana was disputed by two rival legislatures, the one representing the White population, and being organised under Governor McEnery and Lieutenant-Governor Penn; and the other being elected by the Black voters and led by Governor Kellogg, a person powerful in the lobbies at Washington and closely [illegible] with the President himself. What would have happened if the two parties had been allowed to fight the battle out for themselves may be inferred from what has actually happened this week in New Orleans. It is certain that Governor Kellogg would not have held his ground for a week if he had had to stand alone, but he knew better than to attempt to stand alone. We cite from a Republican newspaper of the highest character, the *New York Nation*, the following concise description of the measures by which Governor Kellogg secured the control of the Government of Louisiana:—"The simple process of a drunken Federal Judge proved sufficient to procure the reorganisation of the State Government, under the protection of the military forces of the United States." The McEnery Legislature and officials were summarily dismissed in the spring of last year by the Federal troops, and Governor Kellogg's rule was established, as it appeared, on a firm foundation. But the corruption and injustice of the Kellogg Administration began soon to win over many, even of the Negro voters, and most of the White Republicans of the State who did not happen to be office-holders, to the side of the McEnery party. The Whites looked forward with increasing confidence to the next election, at which they calculated on being able to oust Kellogg and his following, as their class has already succeeded in doing in nearly all the Reconstructed States. A Registration law, however, which was intended to place in the hands of Governor Kellogg the control of the voting qualifications, and which probably would have had the effect intended, goaded the "White League" of the State to desperation. After various proclamations calculated to arouse popular feeling, the Whites rose in New Orleans on Monday last, reinstated the McEnery Government, under Lieutenant-Governor Penn, and imperatively demanded Kellogg's abdication. The Governor at first showed fight, but it does not appear that the Negroes had much fight in them, or that they cared to fight for Kellogg. At all events, the police were soon outnumbered, and though commanded by General Longstreet—the able Confederate General who fought so stoutly at Antietam and Fredericksburg, and who surrendered with Lee, at Appomattox Court-house, but who has since been reconciled to the National Government—were unable to offer any resistance to the rising of the citizens. Kellogg took shelter at first in the Custom House, which, being Federal ground, is occupied by a Federal guard; but he soon thought it advisable to surrender, not, however, before, in his capacity as Governor, he had demanded protection, under the Fourth Article of the Constitution, from the Supreme Government at Washington. General Grant, as we read the Constitution, had not the right to decline to interfere, though in Arkansas, a few months ago, he delayed interference so long that there was open war for weeks at Little Rock between the "Brooks" and "Baxter" factions. To understand the peculiar difficulties of his position in Louisiana, we must bear in mind that he has long ago pledged himself to sustain the Kellogg Government, and that this policy must be carried out all the more, because the Whites of Louisiana have been injudicious enough to resist it by a show of force that cannot be maintained.

Five days' respite was given to the insurgents within which time they are to surrender to the State Government; and on Monday next it was announced, unless the White League had been prudent enough to yield by that day, the Federal forces were to be put in motion against them. We did not expect a vigorous resistance, though it was impossible to reason about the unreasonable. The Government at Washington, however, have clearly made up their minds that the outbreaks of lawless violence which have been frequent in the South, and of which the New Orleans revolt is by no means the worst instance, cannot be allowed to continue. The Cabinet determined that Governor Kellogg should be restored to authority, and the Federal Commander at New Orleans offered a free pardon to the insurgents, provided that the resistance to the Federal power was abandoned. The insurgents accepted the conditions offered, and the revolt may therefore be considered at an end. The "war of races" that has been spoken of as a result of Negro rule has, curiously enough, not broken out in South Carolina, where the abuses of Black legislation are most grievous, but has shown itself in its most dangerous form in places like Austin and Trenton, where the white greatly outnumber the black population. The massacre of negroes at Trenton, in particular, is a disagreeable symptom. The South must not be the scene of a new "White Terror," and no follies or even crimes of Black government can excuse the ferocity with which the Planter class is reasserting its social supremacy. It is enough to say that General Forrest, the savage Southern partisan who slaughtered the black garrison at Fort Pillow, has condemned the Trenton murders as base and purposeless. Mr Jefferson Davis has joined in the same condemnation, but has coupled it with a hint that the summary execution of Northern adventurers of the Carpetbagger order would not be so objectionable. At Coushatta, in Louisiana, the hint seems to have been acted upon, and the white office-holders who were arrested by the "League of Anti-Africans" were lynched, all without mercy. The difficulty of putting an end, not to these crimes—for the KuKlux organisation was stamped out before—but to the state of feeling in which they originate, is great, and can only be the work of years. But it is the problem to which the Federal Government, if it knows its first duty, will now resolutely bind itself.

THE COALITION GOVERNMENT.

(*Spectator.*)

It is becoming obvious that Mr. Disraeli's enterprise is not very different from Captain Dicey's in the invention of the 'Castalia,' the Siamese-twin ship which is to secure steadiness and comfort to those who cross the Channel, by uniting into one two long ships placed side by side, with a separate motive-power lodged in each. Nothing is clearer from the Marquis of Bath's speech at Frome last week than that a good part of the Conservative party really regard Mr. Disraeli and Lord Salisbury as having effected a *coalition* when the present Government was formed,—Lord Salisbury's independent spirit being considered as the only guarantee for true Conservative principles. Lord Bath could hardly have conveyed this view of the situation more clearly than he did:—"It is not possible exactly to balance the different qualities and influence of the members of a Cabinet, but I may say that Lord Salisbury holds such a position that his non-adhesion to the Government and his abstention from office would have materially weakened the Government, while his opposition would have rendered it difficult, to say the least, for them to carry on the business in the House of Lords. I do not feel called upon to defend Lord Salisbury's conduct, but I may say that I and others who

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[illegible] as young as 1767, [illegible] a Government a warm and [illegible]." That means, of course, that if the [illegible] of jibes, and flouts, and sneers were [illegible] away from the coalition, Lord Bath [illegible] "who disapproved the policy of 1867" would no longer feel the confidence necessary to give Mr. Disraeli "a warm and ungrudging support." It would [illegible] he felt that the views Tory-Democrat policy of 1867 was again in the ascendant; and for this the great mass of the inert party feel an even greater disgust than they do for the avowed Radicalism to which they are accustomed. In the meantime, the Government is not a Disraeli Government in the sense in which the late Government was a Gladstone Government, but is a Disraeli-Salisbury Government, each of the allied [illegible] keeping a separate motive-power, like each of the [illegible] twins, under its own control. Only, whenever Lord Salisbury reverses his engine, as he did in regard to the beloved Schools Bill, and the country [illegible] Mr. Disraeli first refuses to reverse his, and then puts fresh steam on, the effect being a very curious rotatory motion, and also an exchange of compliments between the two constituents of the political twin which are not quite encouraging for hopes like that of the Marquis of Bath. The reverse operation was [illegible] to the celebrated attempt to "put down [illegible]." [illegible] Mr. Disraeli, who was [illegible] at first brought up suddenly by Lord Salisbury, who reversed his engine very suddenly, leaving [illegible] for some time in a most eccentric and [illegible] until Mr. Disraeli was able to get a breath of popular wind [illegible] the reluctant twin along with him.

Now, the proof that this is much more of a coalition [illegible] than of an ordinary compromise [illegible] with which Mr. Disraeli attacked his [illegible] without producing a [illegible] the Marquis of Bath [illegible] the mutually unpleasant alliance. But if that be so, it is clear that there must [illegible] behind Lord Salisbury as to render [illegible] for him to consult only his own [illegible] of a [illegible] comprehensive [illegible] opposite interests, [illegible] those interests in the shape of [illegible] statesman to look after them in the Cabinet. And that appears to be the precise condition of [illegible] Cabinet. Taunts have [illegible] have led to the [illegible] who did not represent a large party, and yet the alliance endures, for it depends on external forces too important to be sacrificed to personal feeling. Lord Salisbury indeed knows perfectly well that he is objectionable to Mr. Disraeli, just because he fetters the Prime Minister's freedom of political manœuvre, so that the very reason for the taunts is a reason why he should disregard the taunts. The drag on the wheel might almost as well make the unpleasant friction a ground for rebellion, as Lord Salisbury [illegible] Mr. Disraeli's signs of displeasure the excuse for [illegible] the Government. He is there expressly to [illegible] displeasure, to prevent Mr. Disraeli [illegible] the Dissenters, and showing the [illegible] to the High Churchmen,—to protest against Conservatism being freely translated into the dialect of the Tory-democrat, to give the majority of the House of Lords a sense of security in their [illegible] while [illegible] him that, so long as he can still hope to effect those purposes, to accept the proof that he is not unsuccessful, as a signal to withdraw. Of course, Mr. Disraeli would be much happier if he could get Sir William Harcourt in Lord Salisbury's place. But then Sir William Harcourt, instead of embarrassing him in his schemes for securing popularity with the Residuum, would aid him actively in their conception and execution. Lord Salisbury, however, is in the Ministry to represent Lord Bath and those who object to any development of the "Residuum" side of Mr. Disraeli's policy, who desire to see High-Churchmen protected, and think, with Lord Sandon, that the guns of the citadel should be pointed against the Dissenters. Of course, unless his party are to go into Opposition, he will not resign to make room for personal followers of Mr. Disraeli.

What makes the prospect of the Government more unpleasant is, that the difference between the two leading minds in it is not a mere difference in degree,—not such a difference as there would be, for instance, between Lord Derby and Lord Salisbury,—but a difference in kind, a difference as to the motive and morale of Conservative Governments, a difference as to the drift of its statesmanship, the aim of its policy. Lord Salisbury, no doubt, wishes to go back a little; Lord Derby would rather stand still, or even go on a little, in a very prudent way; but Mr. Disraeli favours stratagems and surprises and changes of front in face of the enemy,—rather likes the task of suddenly throwing over a measure he had proposed to support, and suddenly accepting the responsibility for one out of which he had proposed to remain neutral. He puts a man like Lord Sandon in the front of the battle, as King David once did with a nominal friend, on purpose that he may be slain and leave the field open for a new sort of strategy. He likes to propitiate the destinies, by introducing into his measures provisions which he himself intends cheerfully to sacrifice, and actually sacrifices as soon as they have aroused the wrath of the opposite party sufficiently to convince his own friends that they are impossible. In short, he sometimes moves of exaggerated Conservatism, like the proposal of plural votes in the Reform Bill, and the snatching away this year of their share in the endowed schools from the Dissenters, only for the sake of carrying warning into the hearts of his own supporters, and in order to teach them that he understands the temper of the age better than they. Now, this is the kind of manœuvring which puts a wider gulf between allies than any difference as to the exact limit of prudence, or the proper degree of tenacity in resisting innovation. Lord Salisbury's friends, no doubt, distrust what they call Mr. Disraeli's secret Radicalism, but probably they distrust still more his way of exciting and stimulating popular cries till his Government is, or seems to be, compelled to bow before them. It is disagreeable enough to be compelled to yield, but much more so to be compelled to yield not to the arguments of your allies, but to the wrath of your foe, deliberately elicited by exaggerated projects for his destruction. There is something humiliating in being so played off as to convince yourselves that your wishes are unwise and impossible. The finesse of the Tory-democrat puts a much wider gulf between him and the inert Conservatives than his mere innovating tendencies alone would do. A coalition between parties of divergent aims is difficult, but a coalition between parties of different methods and morals is still more so; and when the two differences are combined, the difficulties are serious indeed. Now, Mr. Disraeli and his progressive supporters, of whom Mr. Sclater-Booth rather [illegible] declares himself one, unquestionably delight in [illegible] feints, apparently intended to effect [illegible] reactionary step, really adapted to bring [illegible] home to the imagination of the reactionary [illegible] party that such steps are foolish and impossible. [illegible] the latter get not only the disappointment and mortification of a practical defeat, they also get the [illegible] of having apparently insisted with their party on proposing a policy which turns out to be unattainable and inadmissible policy. This makes them much more sore than if they had been previously persuaded to abate their proposals, and to ask only what could have been carried. Mr. Disraeli stoops to conquer, but after the conquest he sometimes takes his triumph out in scoffs and innuendoes which do not make it easier to bear.

A coalition between two parties, one of which is always being delivered up to the enemy to chasten, cannot run very smoothly, and Mr. Disraeli is very apt to use as his instruments in exhorting and upbraiding his nominal allies, ministering angels like Sir W. Harcourt, who speak with convenient candour of his unmanageable colleagues. In a word, the present ministry has all the distinctive marks of a coalition, and not a few marks of a coalition of a particularly awkward kind. Lord Salisbury will find it far more difficult to keep in with Mr. Disraeli than he would with a merely Liberal-Conservative leader. He has been twice out-generalled and made to feel that he has not only not got his own way, but has got all the odium which belongs to having his own way. And the same [illegible] certain to be repeated again if the coalition continues. England, said Mr. Disraeli once, does not love coalition Ministries. This one, however, is not ostensibly of the kind which England dislikes, and it arouses, therefore, no popular annoyance. But if England does not decry it, assuredly Mr. Disraeli frets under it, and would be glad to shake himself free of the party which, like Lord Bath, puts its trust in the Marquis of Salisbury. If he succeeds, however, he will weaken his party strength very materially, and render it exceedingly difficult to command the House of Lords. If he fails, Lord Salisbury's party must influence its policy more ostensibly than it did last Session; and in that case, Mr. Disraeli himself may find it convenient to break off from the Coalition.

M. GUIZOT.

(Spectator.)

Had M. Guizot died in 1847, after he had brought about the Spanish Marriages, or in 1848, after he had pulled down the monarchy of Louis Philippe, the general judgment of his character would have been very different from what it is to-day. Men of the world, as well as stern moralists, would have said that he had heartlessly bound a young Queen to a man whom she did not love, whom she could not love, and who was to be her husband only in name. They would have said that the austere professor of a Puritanic creed and the pattern of domestic virtues had been guilty of a crime which even the cynicism of the world itself does not condone. They would have said that so base an intrigue could not serve France in the long-run, and that events would yet prove Guizot to have been as short-sighted as he had been unscrupulous. A different class of censors would have uttered an equally emphatic condemnation after the Revolution of 1848. How, they would have asked, [illegible] could be supported in France, the most volcanic of all countries, on so limited a suffrage as to constitute the bourgeoisie a new aristocracy, and by the aid of what was substantially a vast system of bribes? How could so able a man have persuaded himself that he could resist the demand for an extension of the suffrage? How could so profound a student of the British Constitution and of English history have taught himself that a King whose title came from an Act of Parliament [illegible] rely on a mingled system of corruption and main[illegible] Louis Philippe, it would have been said, might have died on the throne but for the infatuation of his Minister, and Guizot might have placed the Monarchy beyond the dread of Revolution if his great intellect had not been blinded by his ungovernable pride.

In the main, we think, these denunciations would have been just; but they would have left out of sight a large part of Guizot's life, and the best part of his character. Happily the Revolution of 1848 banished him for ever from office, and forced him to live in the solitude of Val Richer for a quarter of a century. Few men have been better fitted by nature and by training to enjoy a country life, and the solitude of his Normandy home not only brought out all that was best in Guizot's character, but softened the memory of his political errors. It enabled his enemies to see how great a man he remained, even after justice has assailed him with a stern indictment. English people, in particular, soon forget the questionable part of his career. They had always found good reason to like him. He had studied our history as deeply and as reverentially as if he had been an Englishman, and he had written books of permanent value on the men of our greatest Revolution. Our form of government, and the temper in which we usually conduct political disputes, had been the subject of his admiration. He was never tired of telling his own countrymen that they must strive to acquire the political fairness of the English. Such admiration, coming from such a man, was the most powerful of all flattery, and it is no wonder, then, that the English public admired M. Guizot in turn. He had, also, other attractions of almost equally great force. He was a Protestant, and he was proud of his creed. Calumny had never dared to whisper a syllable against his private life, and all knew it to be stainless. M. Guizot had displayed all these good qualities when he had lived in London as the Ambassador of Louis Philippe, and they could not be forgotten when he lived as an exile in Brompton. He was likewise fond of English ways, the English language, and English people. He himself was a master of our tongue, although he never lost the French accent and his family spoke English as well as if they had been natives of these islands. During his later years the old statesman drew many English visitors to Val Richer, and they were charmed by the simplicity and the beauty of his life. His studious habits, his walks with his grandchildren, his cheerfulness, the affection and respect which he inspired, the daily reading of the Bible in the midst of his family, the worship in which he took part with patriarchal fervour, and the freshness of the interest with which he studied and discussed the daily events of his own afflicted country, all made up a beautiful picture of a green and great old age. During his visits to Paris he showed more of his old restless self. The drawing-room of his daughter, Madame de Witt, in which he received his friends, was the scene, if not of intrigue, at least of political talk at once animated and [illegible]. Royal; and at the age of eighty-four, or even of eighty-six, Guizot flung himself into the conversation as eagerly as the youngest of the throng. Little more than two years ago, on one of these occasions, the present writer found the old philosopher as erect, as lively, and seemingly as vigorous as men of half his age. The grasp of his hand had almost the strength and the firmness of youth, and his voice had a ring and a steady power which suggested that he might still have won honours in the tribune. His immense fund of energy found vent in the deliberations of the French Academy, to which he went oftener than many of the younger members. He was ever ready to take part in discussions on philology or style, and M. Cuvillier-Fleury tells us that only a few weeks ago the wonderful old man vigorously debated literary and grammatical questions. And he domineered in the Academy as much as he had once domineered in the Senate. He ruled that body with a rod of iron. His word could exclude a candidate or make a prayer for admission certain to succeed. It was he who a few months ago raised the tempest respecting the reception of M. Emile Ollivier. He would not permit the politician who had made war against Germany with a "light heart" to praise the man of Sedan in the theatre of the Palais Mazarin, and he stigmatised M. Ollivier to his face, with some of the angry contempt which had once flung forth the famous retort, "Montez, messieurs, montez, vous n'arriverez jamais à la hauteur de mon dédain." His capacity for discharging the bitterest and most Olympian scorn could be [illegible] any person who had even once seen his intense and eager expression, his finely chiselled features, his high, but retreating brow, his pale and emaciated face, and those lines of the lips which seemed to imply everlasting determination. No one could wonder that such a man could debate a point of philology as fiercely as he could argue a question of State. And the Protestant Consistory felt his power as much as the French Academy. He was not only a Protestant, but a Protestant of the oldest and most biblical orthodoxy. He was, perhaps, the only man of our time whose intellect was first-rate, whose philosophical perceptions were of European extent, and yet whose theological creed was that of the sixteenth century. He came to have absolutely hated the Latitudinarian party. Hence all the attempts of M. Coquerel fils and the other representatives of French Latitudinarianism to expand the compass of the old Huguenot belief, and to soften the austerity of its dogmatic deliverances, found in Guizot the most implacable of foes. He seems to have regarded these Unitarians as almost wicked, and he was the leader of the party who, during a memorable debate in the Consistory two years ago, defeated the attempt to include the Unitarians within the legal bounds of Protestant belief. His enemies styled him "Pope Guizot," and he merited the title. A more Hildebrandine personality has not been cast into the strifes of this century.

Guizot lived so long, and did European work so early, that it is not difficult to guess the place which he will hold in the estimation of posterity. As a statesman, he cannot be accounted great, if the proof of greatness be success. His political career was a splendid disaster, and it was such because he knew books better than men. He boasted that he was a doctrinaire, but he meant that he was a philosophic statesman. In reality he had so begirt himself with the armour of pedantry, that he could not move freely among the shifting throng of the world. He fancied that he could import the British Constitution, and what he did import was a constitutional rock on which the Monarchical ship went to pieces. Had he been less of a professor, had he been more teachable, or had he not regarded his fellow-beings with infinite disdain, France might still have been a Monarchy, with Louis Philippe II. as her king. Guizot was mainly responsible for the ruin of his own party. But it would be a mistake to deny the claim of greatness to all statesmen who have missed the main object of their life, and it is difficult to withhold such a title from Guizot, when we look more closely at his career. In his youth, before he entered the Chamber of Deputies, he was for years the mainspring of the Ministry of the Interior. As Minister of Public Instruction, he effected a greater change in the educational system of his country than any of his successors. For eight years he was in fact, if not in name, Prime Minister of France, and during all that time he was, on the whole, the first of European statesmen. His immense knowledge of political facts, his faculty for work, his vigorous pen, his splendid powers of debate, his iron will, and the strength of his personality, enabled him to crush a host of foes, and to hold the chief place in a country which is more difficult to rule than any other. Nor did he hold his place by playing upon the affections or the vanity of the men whom he managed. He never condescended to flatter or troubled himself to please. He lectured King Louis Philippe, the vainest of men, and therefore the most impatient of dictation. He lectured the Chamber of Deputies, the most turbulent body in Europe. He lectured his subordinates. We suspect that he tried to lecture Lord Palmerston, and he certainly attempted to browbeat Lord Aberdeen. The habitual attitude was that of a lecturer to the whole human race, and hence he stirred up a host of enemies. Yet he held the frontispiece in France, in spite of M. Thiers, in spite of the satirists, in spite of his Protestantism, and in spite of the fact that he was feared rather than loved even by his followers. Such a man was surely great in force of character.

His literary work can be spoken of with more comfort. Guizot was not a great writer in the same sense as our own Carlyle's, for neither his thought nor his style was so distinctive or so moving as to constitute a landmark in literary effort. His reflections tended to become trite, and his rhetoric lacked the incomparable simplicity, brevity, and easy flow of the best French prose. He has written no book that has made a marked change in the current of opinion, nor has he left a single page of classic style. If we look at the quality of his writing, we should call him eminent, rather than great. And yet it is, again, difficult to deny the title of "great" to a man who in his youth wrote the works on the Civilisation of Europe and of France, and who in later years so powerfully told the story of our own Puritan Revolution. His philosophical writing stands, at all events, on a high plane. It is free from the slightest tinge of provincialism, and is, indeed, addressed to the whole of educated Europe. He would have left a high name in literature, even if he had written nothing more than his books on the philosophy of Civilisation.

There is one damning blot on his character, and that is the share which he took in the negotiation of the Spanish Marriages. It was he who must be held responsible for that foul transaction. In vain do his friends plead that the selfish ambition of Louis Philippe was the cause of the intrigue; for Guizot could have left office rather than have lent his genius to the perpetration of such an infamy, and the truth is that he flung himself into the grimy business with amazing zeal. Equally in vain is it to say that the rival diplomatists were not a whit more high-minded. That is not true of Lord Aberdeen, and if it is true of the others, it furnishes no excuse to the Puritanic Guizot. He ought to have risen above so base a thing. It would seem that essentially theological natures, when they plunge into intrigue, are peculiarly apt to blur the plain lines of morality by the subtlety of their manipulation. No nest of secular intrigue is so gross as an ecclesiastical synod, and Guizot seems to have carried a dangerous habit of casuistry into the Council-chamber and the Senate. He was one of those high-minded men whose subtlety often leads them to do acts which shock even the rough moral sense of the crowd. Nor, when laboriously telling the miserable story in his own memoirs, does he betray any perception of the fact that he had been sinning against an elementary law of human nature. He forgets every other consideration in the desire to show that he had pre-eminently served his master and France. But in [illegible] tion of the Spanish Marriages is the one sinister record of his career, and that the purity of his private life was as marked as the fatal flaw in his public. On the whole, he was a great if erring man; great in the intensity of his ambition, and the force of his will, and the domineering strength of his character; great in his freedom from the frailties of our nature, great in the place which he has carved for himself in European history; and his greatness was softened into something like beauty by the serene evening of his long and illustrious life.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE [illegible] OCTOBER.

MR. GRANT DUFF ON INDIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

Mr. Grant Duff opened the session of the Archæological section of the Oriental Congress with the following inaugural address:—

The session which meets to-day deals with a narrower subject than the art, architecture, and archæology of all Eastern countries. A paper on the [illegible] of St. Sophia, a paper on the Temples of Ki[illegible], description of the jewelry of Vizianagram and of the Palace of Khiva would quite legitimately belong to it. The range of possible topics being thus so enormous, anything like a general introduction to the subject before us would be absurd. A far less ambitious attempt is likely to be more useful, and so I propose to devote most of the time at my disposal to mentioning certain facts which are likely to be new to some of my hearers with reference to the recent progress of archæology in India. I am the rather led to take this course, because the only reason which could possibly induce those who organized this meeting to ask me to preside over our deliberations to-day is that, although I have never had an opportunity of giving much attention to Eastern Art and Archæology, I have been far longer connected with the Government of India than most English politicians. In Mr. Markham's interesting volume entitled *Indian Surveys* will be found a very clear and sufficient account of the beginning of Indian archæology and of its history down to the year 1860, when, more primary necessities having been supplied, its promotion was first recognized as a regular part of the duty of Government. 1861-62 was the first year of General Cunningham's activity as a Government archæological surveyor, and from that period down to 1866, when the survey was stopped for a time, he did a great deal of useful work. In the year 1870 the survey was re-established under improved conditions by the Duke of Argyll, then Secretary of State for India, and General Cunningham was again appointed to take charge of it. He proceeded to India, organized his staff, and set about his work without delay. General Cunningham himself visited during the cold season of 1871-72 a great variety of places in the Gangetic Valley from Mathura to Lakhisarai, and he described the results of his investigations in a long report amply illustrated. He also explored the great Mahomedan cities of Gaur, Sunargaon, and Delhi; but the account of these explorations has, so far as I am aware, not yet appeared. By no means the least generally instructive part of his report is the division into groups which he proposes to make of the archæological remains of India, which is as follows:—Hindu Styles:—1, Archaic, from B. C. 1000 to 250; 2, Indo-Grecian, from B. C. 250 to 57; 3, Indo-Scythian, from B. C. 57 to A. D. 319; 4, Indo-Sassanian, from A. D. 319 to 700; 5, Mediæval Brahmanic, from A. D. 700 to 1200; 6, Modern Brahmanic, from A. D. 1200 to 1750. Mahomedan Styles.—1, Ghori Pathan, with overlapping arches, from A. D. 1191 to 1289; 2, Khilji Pathan, with horse-shoe arches, from A. D. 1289 to 1321; 3, Tughlak Pathan, with sloping walls, from A. D. 1321 to 1450; 4, Afghan, with perpendicular walls, from A. D. 1450 to 1555; 5, Bengali Pathan, from A. D. 1200 to 1500; 6, Jaunpuri Pathan, from A. D. 1400 to 1500; 7, Early Mughal, from A. D. 1556 to 1628; 8, Late Mughal, from A. D. 1628 to 1750. In the hot season of 1871 General Cunningham's assistants, Mr. Beglar and Mr. Carlleyle, explored, under his control, Delhi and Agra respectively, and reported very fully upon these cities, dwelling, of course, chiefly upon what was not supplied in previous accounts. In his report on Delhi, which was published this year at Calcutta, Mr. Beglar argues in favour of the opinion that the famous Kutb Minar is of Hindu origin, an opinion from which General Cunningham emphatically dissents, in a preface to his assistant's report. Mr. Beglar also believes that the Hindus had a much larger share in the architecture of the Kutb Musjid as it now stands than his superior officer will allow. General Cunningham observes:—

"In the following report Mr. Beglar admits that the pillars have been more or less re-arranged, but he contends that they occupy their original positions in the colonnade of a single Hindu temple, and that their present height is exactly that of the original Hindu colonnades. Consistently with this view, he is obliged to condemn the record of the Mahomedan builder of the Musjid regarding the destruction of 27 Hindu temples as a false boast. This opinion I consider as quite indefensible. The Mahomedan conqueror could have no possible object in publishing a false statement of the number of temples destroyed nor in recording a lie over the entrance gateway of his great Musjid. I therefore accept the statement as rigidly true. It is, besides, strongly confirmed by the made up pillars of the colonnade on three sides of the court, which, as I have shown in my account of Delhi, must certainly have belonged to a great number of different temples."

I should be curious to know whether any one present who is acquainted with Delhi would subscribe to the following verdict of Mr. Beglar's, who is throughout less complimentary, as it appears to me, than his predecessors have been, to the earlier Mahomedan architects. With regard to this question, as well as to General Cunningham's division of the styles, it would be extremely interesting to hear the views of Mr. Fergusson, whose long and distinguished labours in connexion with Indian architecture are known to every one, and for a fitting presentment of whose remarkable work on *Tree and Serpent Worship* the India Office deserves, I think, some credit. After describing and criticizing the Alai Darwaza, Mr. Beglar says:—

"How great is the difference between the Hindu Kutb and this gateway. There not a line of ornament is introduced that does not point and emphasize some constructive feature; every feature there has an office to perform, and performs it well; it is emphatically a structure possessing harmony. The Alai Darwaza, on the contrary, has little of architectural ornament, and owes its beauty more to the carvings executed by Hindoo workmen, the last expiring effort of Hindu art in Delhi than to any remarkable harmony of arrangement. Indeed, on *à priori* grounds, we should expect this want of appreciation of truthful ornamentation among the Mahomedans, a barbarous and warlike people, whose religion narrowed their minds, naturally none of the most liberal, and demanded the suppression of æsthetic feelings. They could not be expected to reach a high standard in architecture within a short time, still less, then, could they be expected shortly after their conquest of India to produce structures worthy of admiration for harmony; and this is precisely what has happened, for with all the aid of elaborate ornamentation carved, be it remembered, by Hindu hands, they have not produced any structure which commands admiration independent of mere beauty of ornament (for which the Hindoo workmen deserves credit) or of sheer greatness of size, and as soon as they attempted to build without the aid of Hindu workmen, they produced what certainly is grand from sheer massiveness, but what is utterly devoid of that combination of qualities which produces in our minds the idea of beauty, independent of colour, carving, material, or mass. It is only after the Mughal conquest that Mohammedan architecture begins to be beautiful."

I have not myself seen these buildings, though I trust to have done so before many months have gone by, and should like to hear what some of those present have to say about these criticisms. In the cold season of 1871-72 Mr. Beglar examined a number of places between the Jumna and the Nerbudda, to the south-east of Agra, but his report, if published, I have not yet seen, nor have I seen the result of Mr. Carlleyle's explorations in Rajpootana during the same period. In the cold season of 1873-74 the greater part of the Central Provinces was explored by General Cunningham and Mr. Beglar, the former of whom made, at a place called Bharahut, nine miles to the south-east of Satna Railway station, and 120 miles to the south-west of Allahabad, some very remarkable discoveries. When Professor Müller, in the course of the noble address which he yesterday delivered to us, and which again and again forced me to think of a remark which the great Alexander von Humboldt made to me at Berlin rather more than 20 years ago—that, namely, it was an honour to England that she afforded a career to such men—approached the subject of these discoveries, I confess I was somewhat horrified. Why, I said, there is the unhappy President of the Archæological Section going to be robbed of the most interesting fact which he had to state. Happily, however, my great Aryan colleague only alighted upon the fact for one moment—fertilizing it, no doubt, when he did so, like one of those insects to which Sir John Lubbock gave the other day, at Belfast, a new interest, as the hon. member for Maidstone is apt to do to everything he touches. And so, I daresay, it will not be amiss if I give some part of General Cunningham's own account of what he has found. In a memorandum published in the "Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal" for last May, General Cunningham observes:—

"In our maps the place is called Bharaod, and I believe it may be identified with the Bardaotis of Ptolemy. It is the site of an old city, which only sixty years ago was covered with dense jungle. In the midst of this jungle stood a large brick stupa, 68 feet in diameter, surrounded by a stone railing 88 feet in diameter and 9 feet in height. The whole of the stupa has been carried away to build the houses of the present village, although it has been prostrated by the weight of the rubbish thrown against it when the stupa was excavated. When I first saw the place, only three of the railing pillars near the eastern gate were visible above the ground, but a shallow excavation soon brought to light some pillars of the south gate, from which I obtained the measurement of one quadrant of the circle. I was thus able to determine the diameter of the enclosure, the whole of which was afterwards excavated, partly by myself and partly by my assistant, Mr. Beglar. In many places the accumulation of rubbish rose to eight feet in height, and as the stone pillars were lying flat, underneath this heap, the amount of excavation was necessarily rather great, but the whole work did not occupy more than six weeks, and all that now exists of this fine railing is now exposed to view."

And again:—

"Among the scenes represented there are upwards of a dozen of the Buddhist legends called Jatakas, all of which relate to the former births of Buddha. Luckily these also have their appropriate inscriptions or descriptive labels, without which I am afraid that their identification would hardly have been possible. I look," continues General Cunningham, "upon the discovery of these curious sculptures as one of the most valuable acquisitions that has yet been made to our knowledge of ancient India. From them we can learn what was the dress of all classes of the people of India during the reign of Asoka, or about three-quarters of a century after the death of Alexander the Great. We can see the Queen of India dressed out in all her finery, with a flowered shawl or muslin sheet over her head, with massive earrings and elaborate necklaces, and a petticoat reaching to the ankles, which is secured round the waist by a zone of seven strings, as well as by a broad and highly ornamented belt. [illegible] we can see the soldier, with short, curly hair, clad in a long frock or tunic which is fitted at the waist [illegible] and armed with a straight, broad sword, of which the scabbard is three inches wide. Here we may see the standard-bearer on horseback, with a human-headed bird surmounting the pole. Here, too, we can see the King mounted on an elephant escorting a casket of relics. The various horse-trappings and elephant-housings of the time are given, with full and elaborate detail. Everywhere we may see the peculiar Buddhist symbol which crowns the great gateway at Sanchi used as a favourite ornament. It forms the drop of an earring, the clasp of a necklace, the support of a lamp, the crest of the Royal Standard, and the decoration of the lady's broad belt, and of the soldier's scabbard."

In a recent paper in the Academy Professor Müller gave a warning on this subject, which he did not repeat to-day, but which seems important. He said:—

"Much depends on the date of these ruins, and here it is impossible to be too cautious. General Cunningham assigns them to the age of Asoka, [illegible] B.C., chiefly, it [illegible] on account of the characters of the inscriptions, [illegible] said to be the same as those found on [illegible]. But to fix the date of a building in [illegible] character of the inscriptions is a matter of [illegible]. The letters used for the earliest Buddhist [illegible] seem acquired a kind of sacred [illegible] retained in later times, just as [illegible] style of writing is preserved on archi[illegible] of a later age. With all respect [illegible] of an archæologist who unhesitatingly fixes the date of any building in India by its architectural style, or by its sculptures and inscriptions, we sometimes wish that they might imbibe a little of that wholesome scepticism which Sanskrit scholars have acquired by sad experience. If, however, the date of the Bharahut ruins should prove beyond the reach of reasonable doubt, we should have in the sculptures and inscriptions there found a representation of what Buddhism really was in the third century B.C."

So much for the work of General Cunningham and his assistants, but their work did not stand alone. In October, 1871, the Duke of Argyll called the attention of the Bombay Government to the importance of the production of a complete survey of the rock temples of Western India, and after some correspondence Mr. Burgess, the editor of the *Indian Antiquary*, was appointed to conduct an archæological survey in that Presidency. He entered on his duties in January of this year, and in three months had returned to Bombay, bringing 54 photographs, between 25 and 30 inscriptions, about 40 ground plans, sections, drawings of columns, &c., and 10 sketches of sculptures. I understand that Mr. Burgess is at present engaged in drawing up a report upon these. If the results turn out satisfactory, as there is every reason to expect, I hope the Government of India may see its way to allotting more money than it has yet done to the investigation of the archæology of Western India by so active and competent an observer. Perhaps Mr. Burgess, who is in the room, will be prevailed on to address us to-day. These, gentlemen, are the most recent doings of our official archæologists in India, and I am convinced that with every decade we shall have a better and better report to give of the care which is being bestowed by the present rulers of India on the works of their predecessors. We are fond of denouncing ourselves for want of proper attention to these matters. There are few things that Englishmen like so little as being denounced by other people, but there is nothing that they like so much as denouncing themselves. Cool-headed observers, however, looking at the enormous amount of absolutely necessary work that had to be done before the first beginnings of a civilized polity were laid in India, which was rapidly going to utter ruin when we first grew strong there, will be inclined to condone our insufficient attention to the preservation and illustration of ancient monuments in the past, if we only now attend to them sufficiently, and having had the opportunity of seeing a good deal behind the scenes in matters Indian, I think I may say very positively that those who administer the Government of India consider themselves more and more in all things relating to science, art, and literature in India, as trustees, not only for their own countrymen and for India, but for the whole civilized world. That is a view which I strongly hold myself, and which, should circumstances again place me in an influential position in connexion with the Government of India, I shall always do what I can to carry into effect. I had hoped at one time that a building which should have contained the India Museum, the great Indian library, and rooms for the Asiatic Society might have risen at Westminster as a fitting monument of the presence in the India Office of the Duke of Argyll, the one man of high scientific attainment whom the conflicting tides of English politics ever carried into the great place of Secretary of State for India. The fall, however, of the Gladstone Government swept the Duke of Argyll away from the India Office, just as the great deficit of about six millions which he found upon attaining to power—a deficit for which I ought in justice to mention hard times, and not his predecessors, were responsible—had under his auspices been filled. I trust that the realization of my hopes will be only deferred, and am well content that if the thing is done, the honour of doing it should belong to our successors in power. I hope some of our visitors from the other side of the water have taken, or will take, an opportunity of visiting the India Museum. They will find it under the care of Dr. Forbes Watson and Dr. Birdwood, although in an inconvenient locality, extremely full of interest. Among other things their attention should be directed to the system by which Dr. Forbes Watson has tried to diffuse among our manufacturers a knowledge of the beautiful textile fabrics of India, so incomparably superior from an æsthetic point of view to anything which the looms of Western Europe have yet produced. Before concluding I wish to mention to our foreign visitors the paper which is published by the India Office every year, giving an account of the "Moral and Material Progress of India." It is very little known upon the continent of Europe, and its wider diffusion would, I think, correct many errors about our doings and not doings in the East which are rather widely prevalent. It can be obtained through any respectable bookseller in London, and is extremely cheap. Thanking you for the kindness with which you have listened to this address, I now declare the Section of Eastern Art and Archæology to be open. (Applause.)

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Alexandria........D. Robertson & Co.
[illegible] would again onward, [illegible] incurring great expenses. A large retinue, long journeys, and a hun-
Ceylon (Colombo)........Ceylon Observer Office,
Egutpoora........Railway Refreshment Rooms,
Kurrachee........Sindian Press.
London........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras........Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times" "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel,
Ootacamund........Observer Office.
Poona........Treacher & Co.; D. B. Kemp & Co. Royal Family Hotel.

NOTICES.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st OF JUNE 1873.
RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES', GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto [illegible] Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.
All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and G. I. P. Railway Lines.
[illegible] Good [illegible] always on hand.
[illegible] PARTRIDGE, Manager.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,
would direct attention to their Bacon, Hams, Sausages, [illegible] prepared by their new process.
THEIR JAMS, JELLIES, AND M[illegible] are all pure as labelled, not adulterated wi[illegible]

VAUGHAN JONES' "S[illegible]"
GINGER BRANDY
AND
ORANGE BITTERS.
[illegible]
The celebrated Cordial is [illegible]
Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE [illegible] and protected to Consumers by [illegible]
The celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY [illegible] to be had of all Dealers, and Whole[illegible]
5, WATER [illegible]
Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES' [illegible]

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA [illegible] by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood [illegible] Complaints, and freeing the system from [illegible] extensively used in India and the Colonies [illegible] Diseases.
[illegible] superior preparation that may always [illegible] Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with [illegible]"
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as [illegible] view.
Sold in [illegible] and Pint Bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and [illegible] are offered to the Public; see that [illegible] the Name and Address, also Trade M[illegible]
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUININE [illegible] for the prevention of Fever, Ague, and [illegible] unfailing remedy [illegible] may be mentioned that those who, during [illegible] times, daily took a small quantity, passed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery [illegible] around them.
Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.
Prepared only by [illegible] Wilkinson, 270, [illegible] Street, London.
BOMBAY
[illegible] Agents, Treacher & [illegible] Byculla [illegible] Fort, Poonah [illegible] of all the principal Firms in India an[illegible]

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
[illegible] CAUTIONED against the [illegible] that the composition of CHLORODYNE [illegible] and the Medical Profession [illegible] Discovered and Invented by Dr. [illegible] Medical Staff, and so named [illegible] COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
[illegible] Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood [illegible] was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne.
MEDICAL USES AND ACTION.
[illegible] Diarrhœa, Colics, [illegible] Whooping Cough [illegible]
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated [illegible] Davenport that he had [illegible] information [illegible] only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See Lancet, Dec. [illegible]
From [illegible] Inspector [illegible] is a most valuable [illegible] Asthma, and Dys[illegible] severe suffering, and [illegible] had failed.
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports [illegible] case of Cholera [illegible] COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered [illegible] recovered.
Extract from [illegible] is prescribed by [illegible] of orthodox medical [illegible] not thus, be singularly [illegible] supply a want [illegible] a place.
CAUTION.—[illegible] COLLIS BROWNE [illegible] genuine without [illegible] Government [illegible]
Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, [illegible] GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. [illegible]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED [illegible]
[illegible] MARK [illegible]
[illegible]
the one representing the White pavilion [illegible] being [illegible]